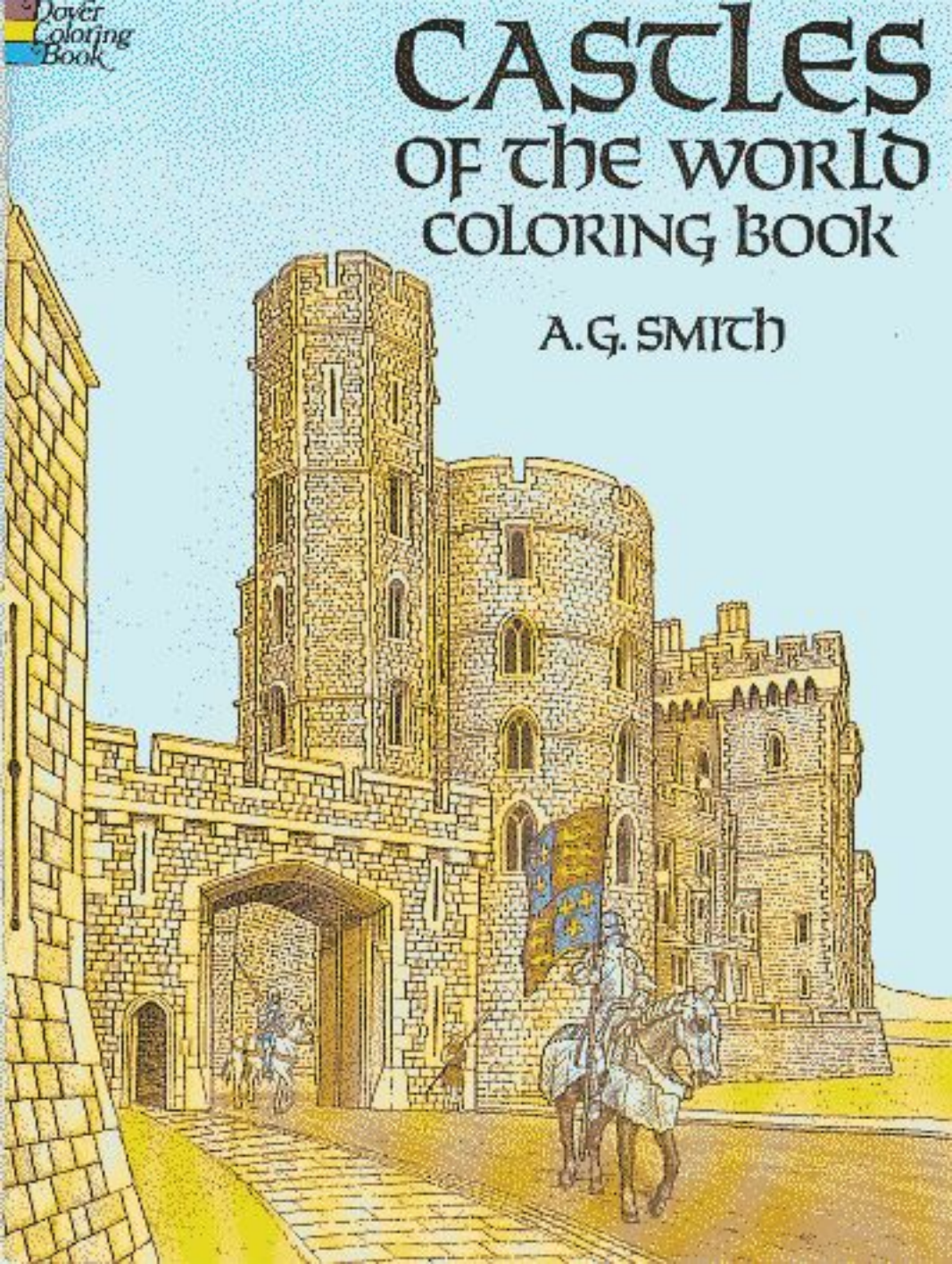
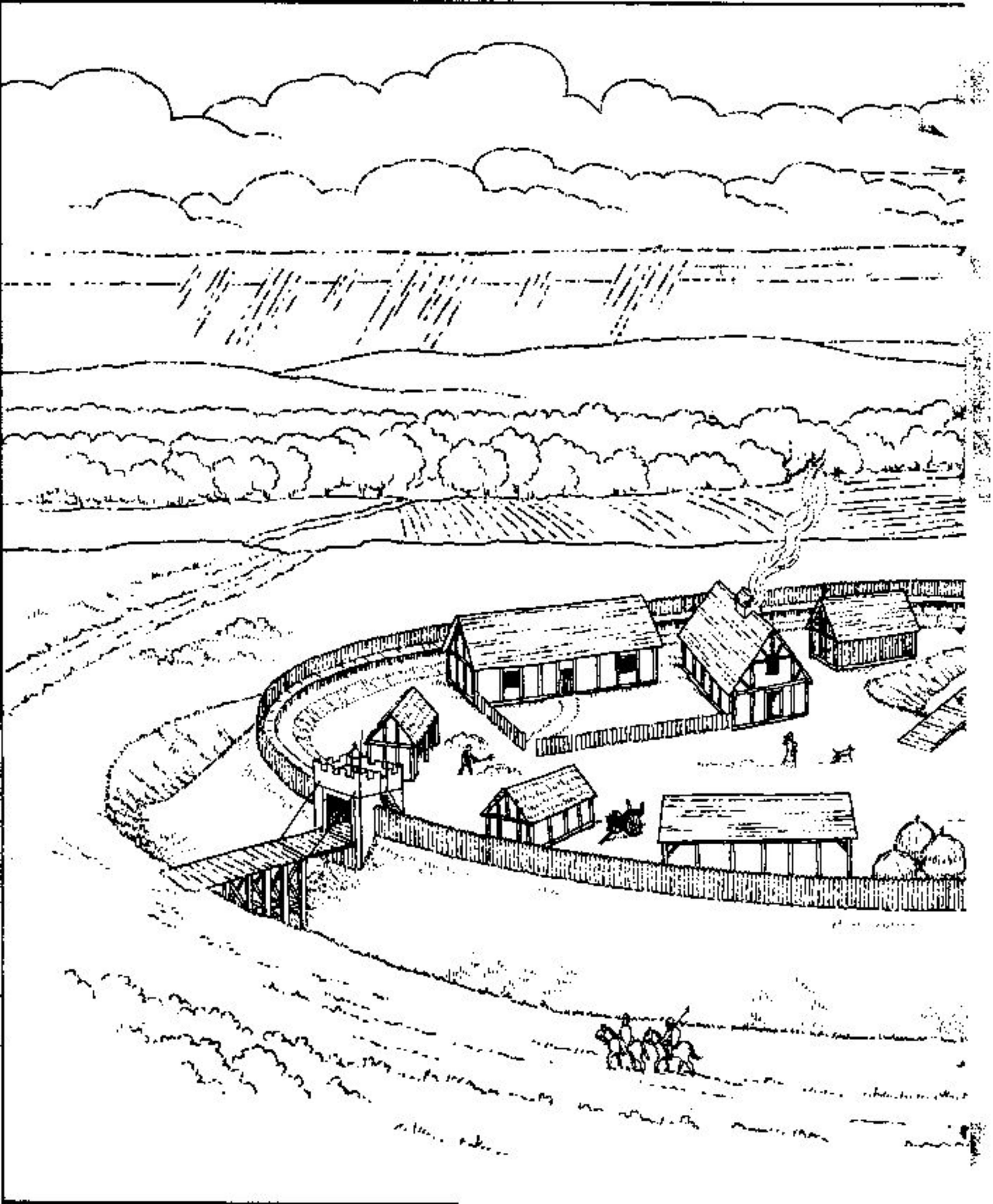
VISIT…

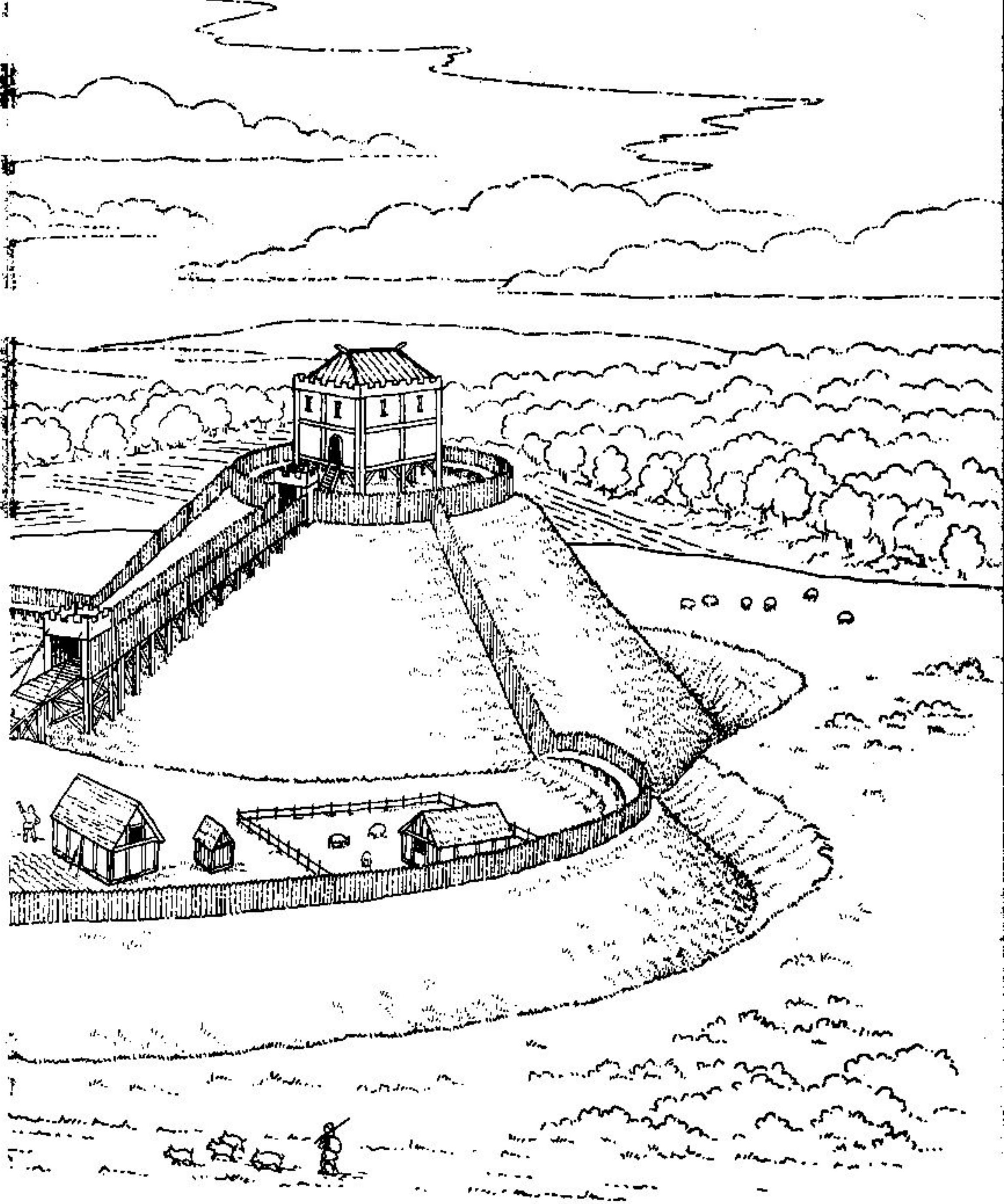
Dover Coloring Book

CASTLES OF THE WORLD COLORING BOOK

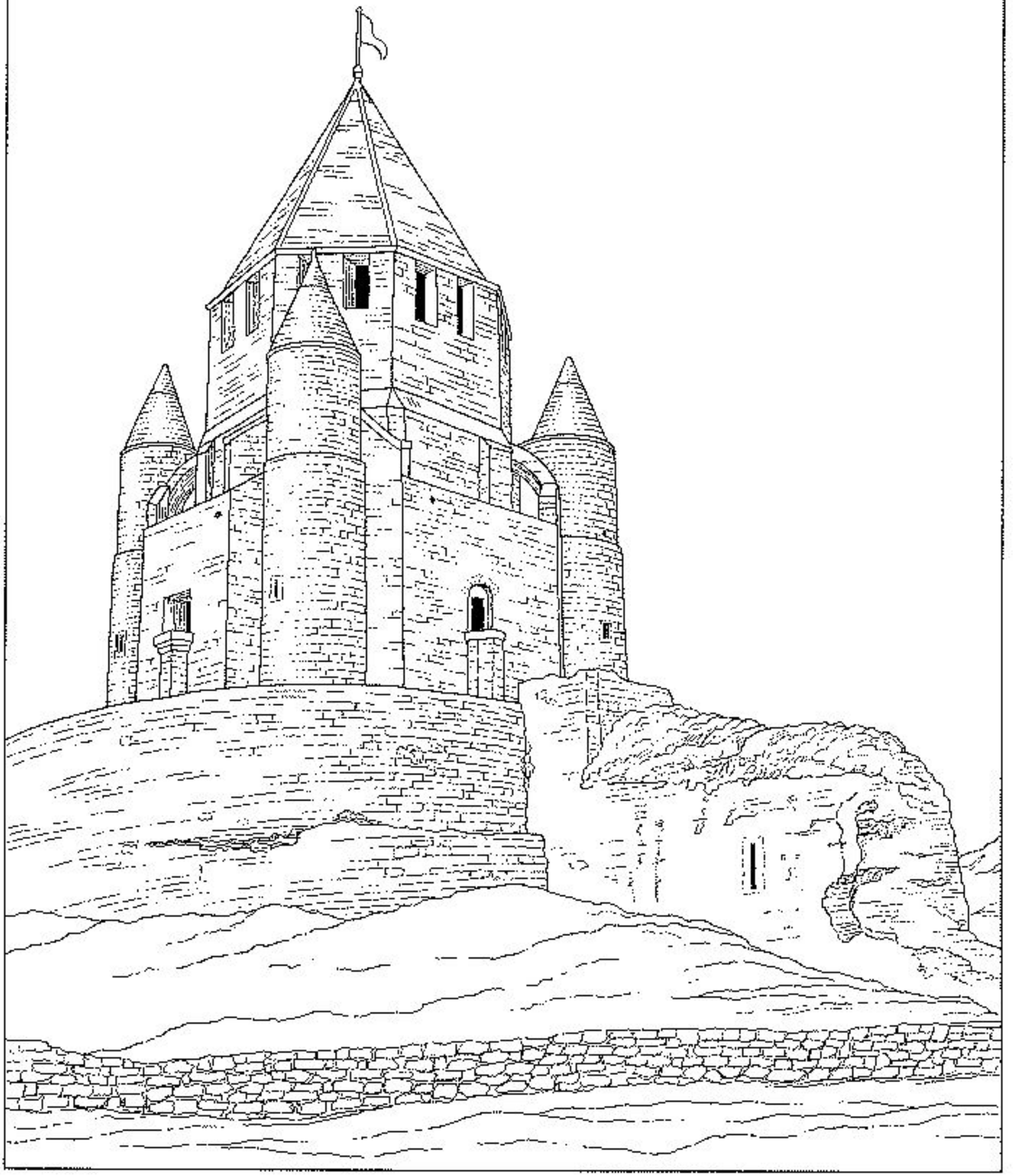
A.G. SMITH



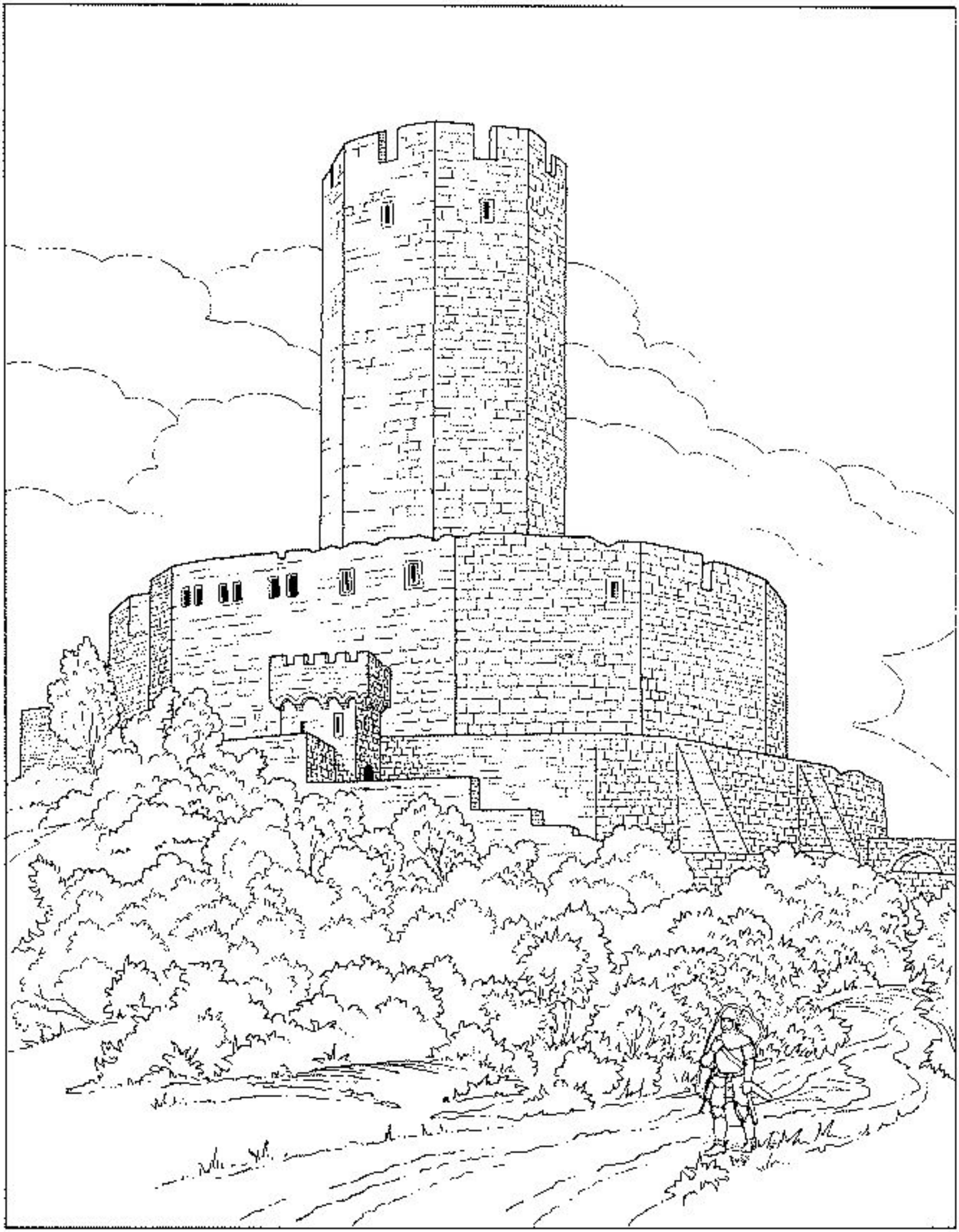




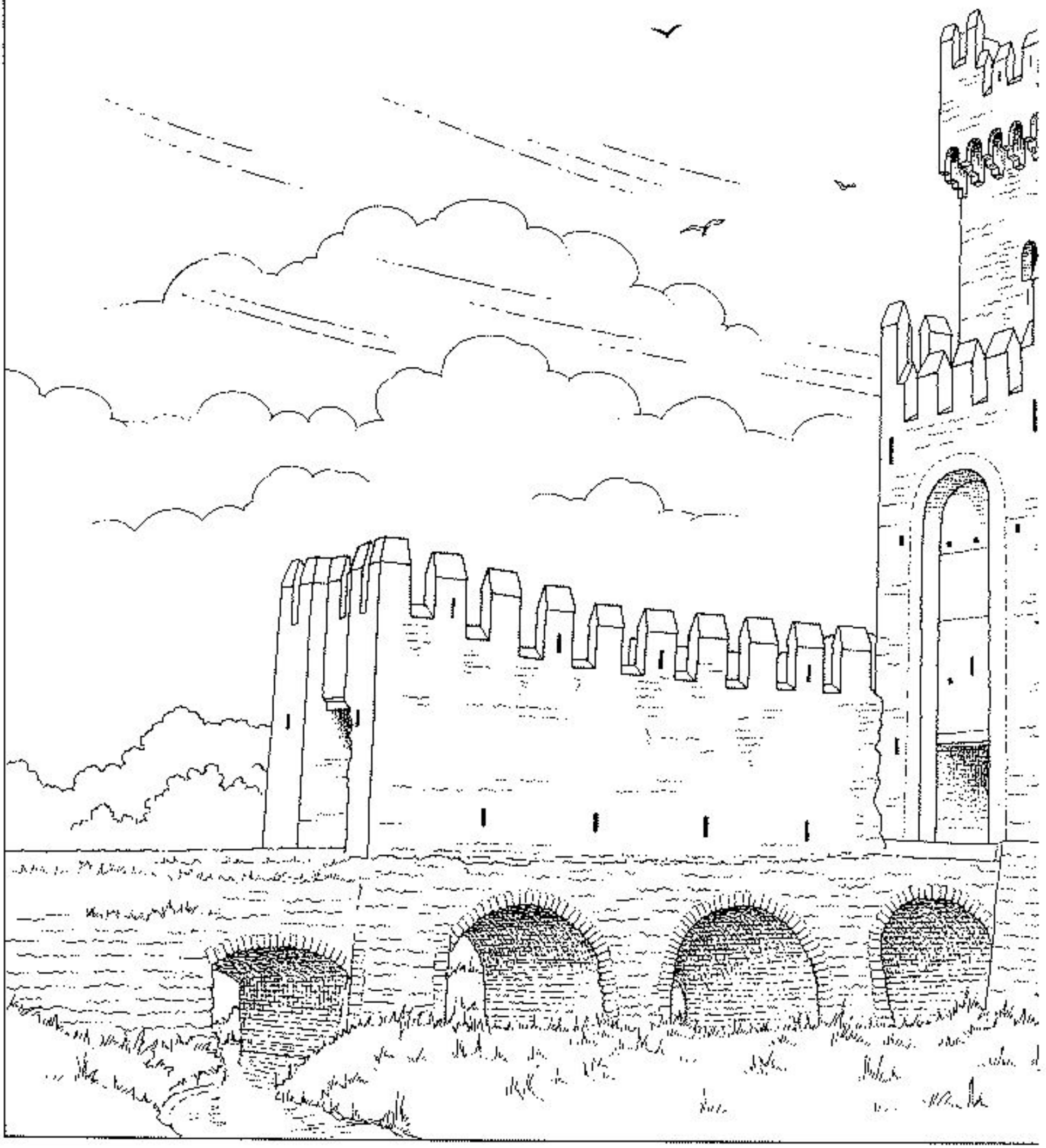
A Motte-and-Bailey Castle. After William the Conqueror defeated Harold at Hastings in 1066, he immediately set about establishing his control of the rest of England. Norman overlords, at his direction, built a series of hastily constructed earth-and-timber strongholds in order to command and subdue the surrounding countryside. These normally consisted of a fortified tower surmounting a motte, or hill, and dominating the palisaded bailey (ground within walls) at its base. The bailey contained the domestic buildings of the lord's household.

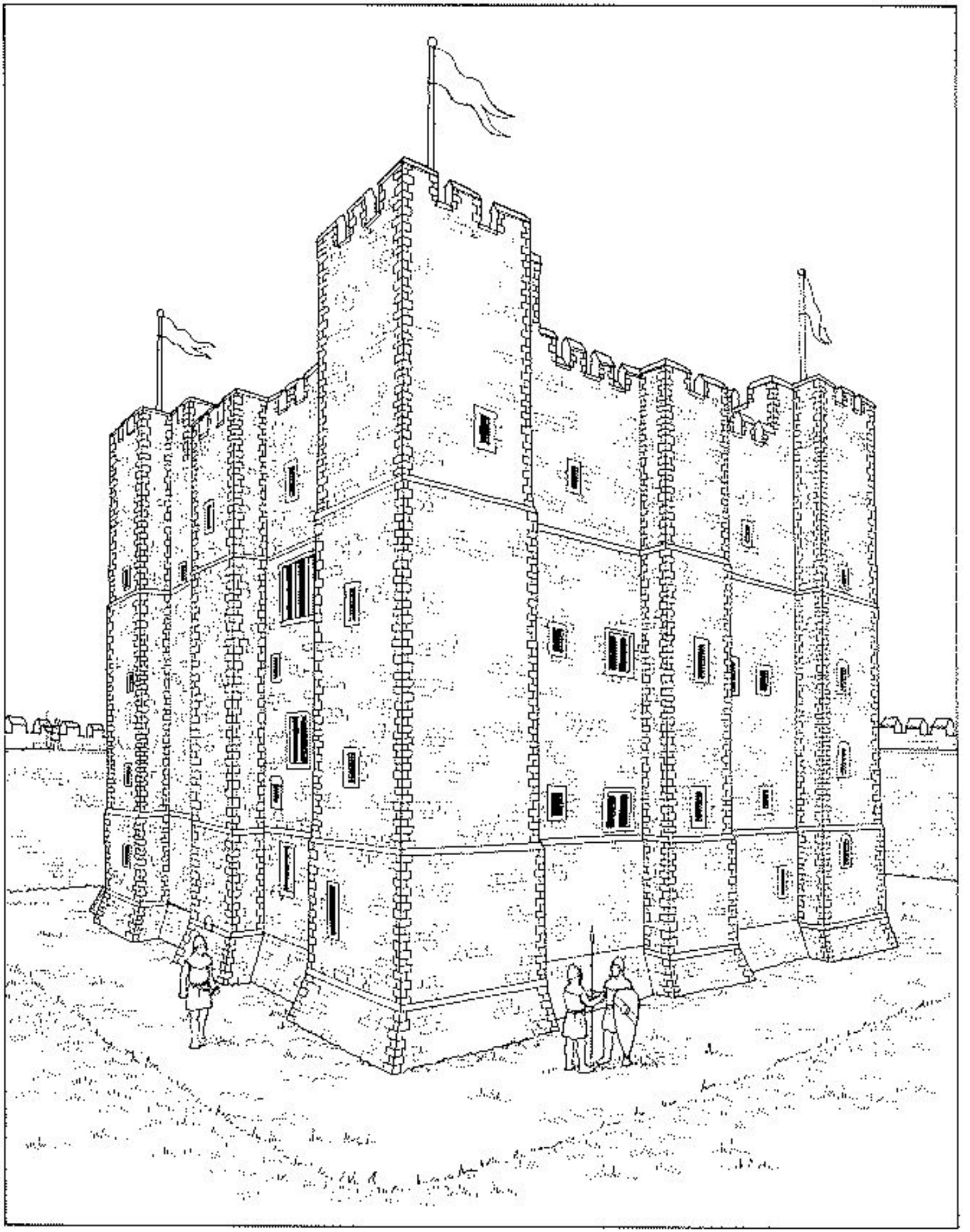


Tour de César, Provins, France. The large keep at Provins in northern France can be dated to the twelfth century. It is rectangular at its base and becomes octagonal as it rises. The surrounding wall was added following the capture of Provins by the English in the Hundred Years' War.

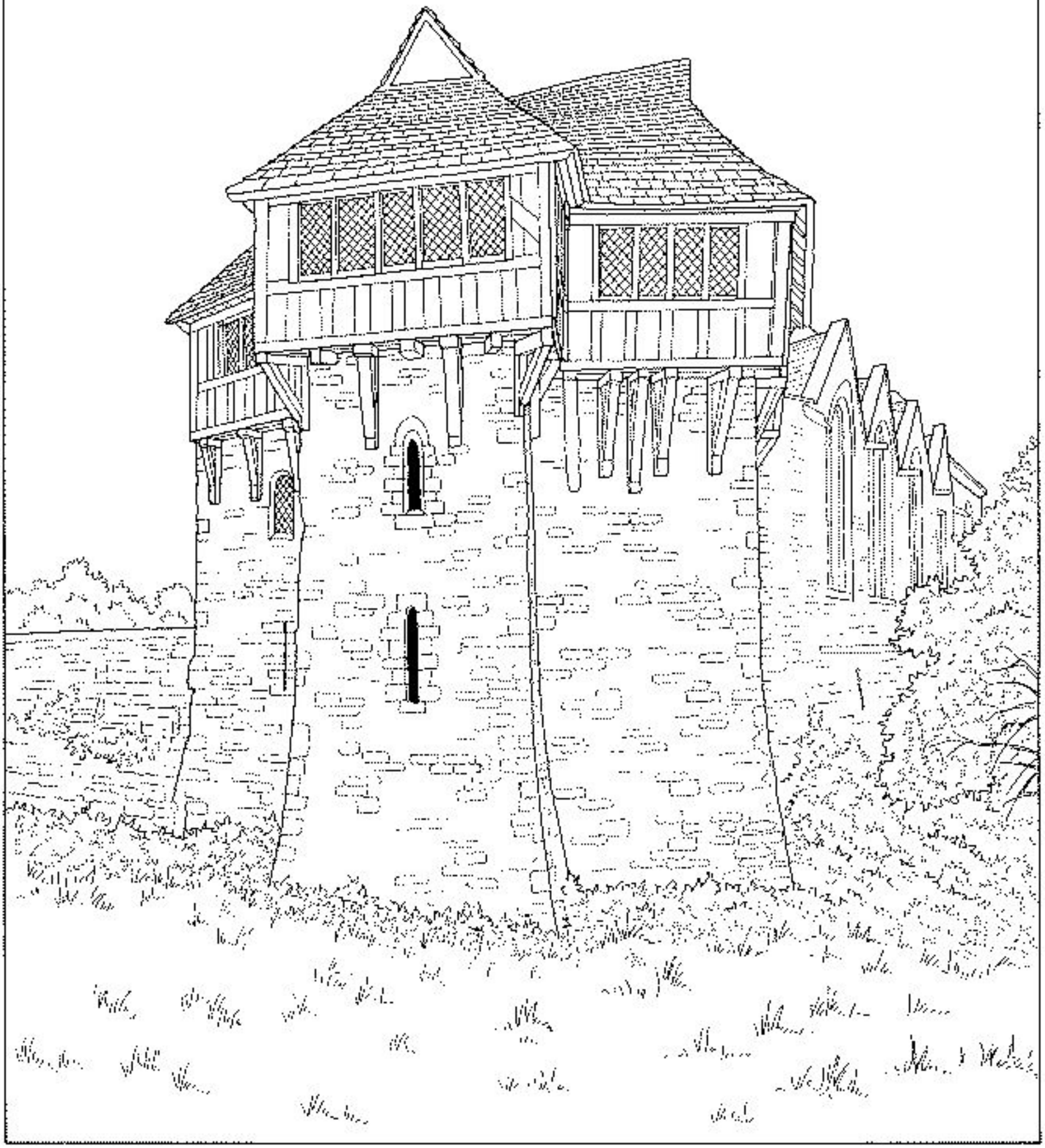


Berg Steinsberg, Germany. This is a fine example of a twelfth-century castle dominated by its *bergfried*, or donjon (the tall structure, for residence and/or ultimate defense). It is sited on a hilltop near Hinsheim in the Pfalz (Palatinate).

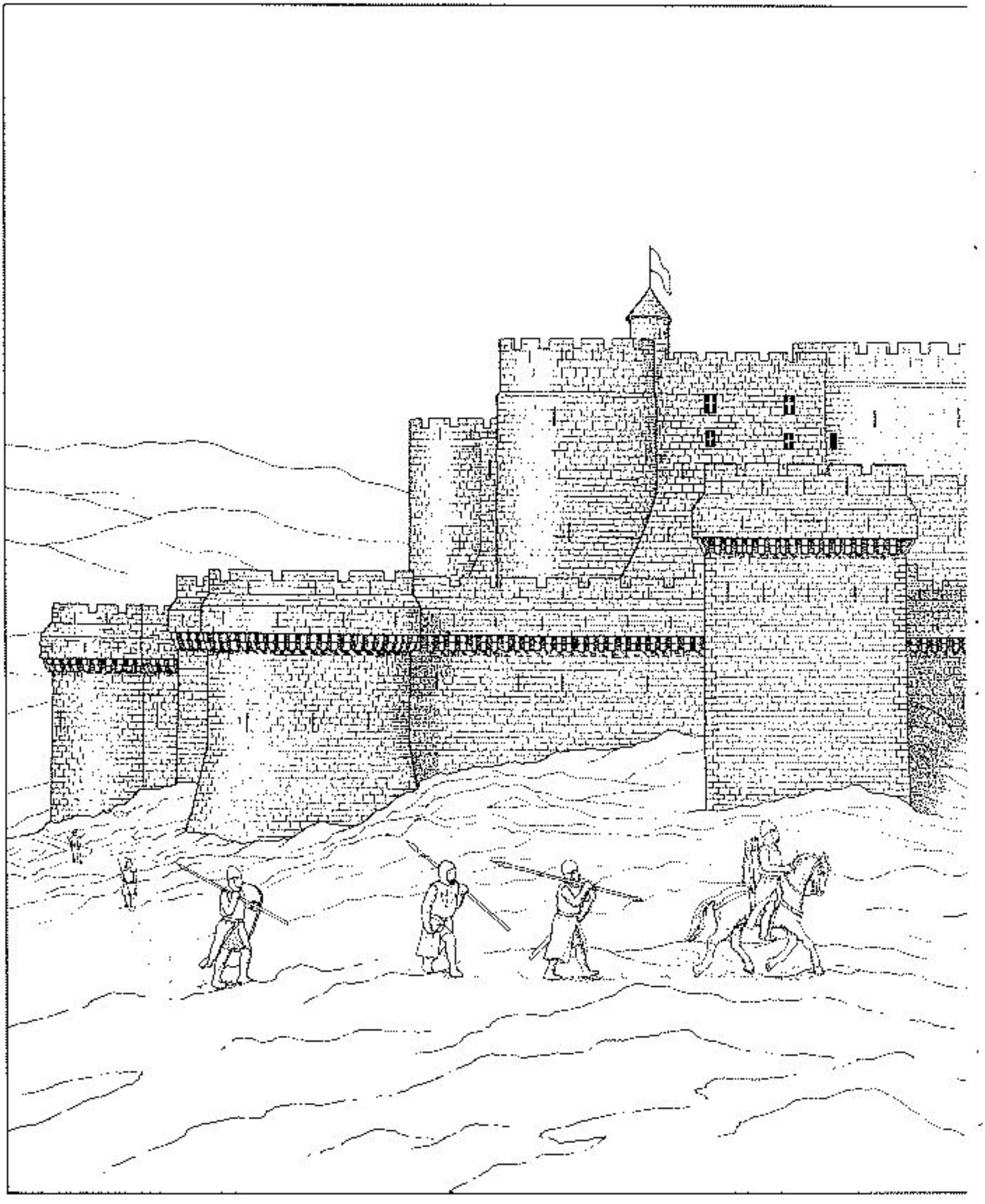


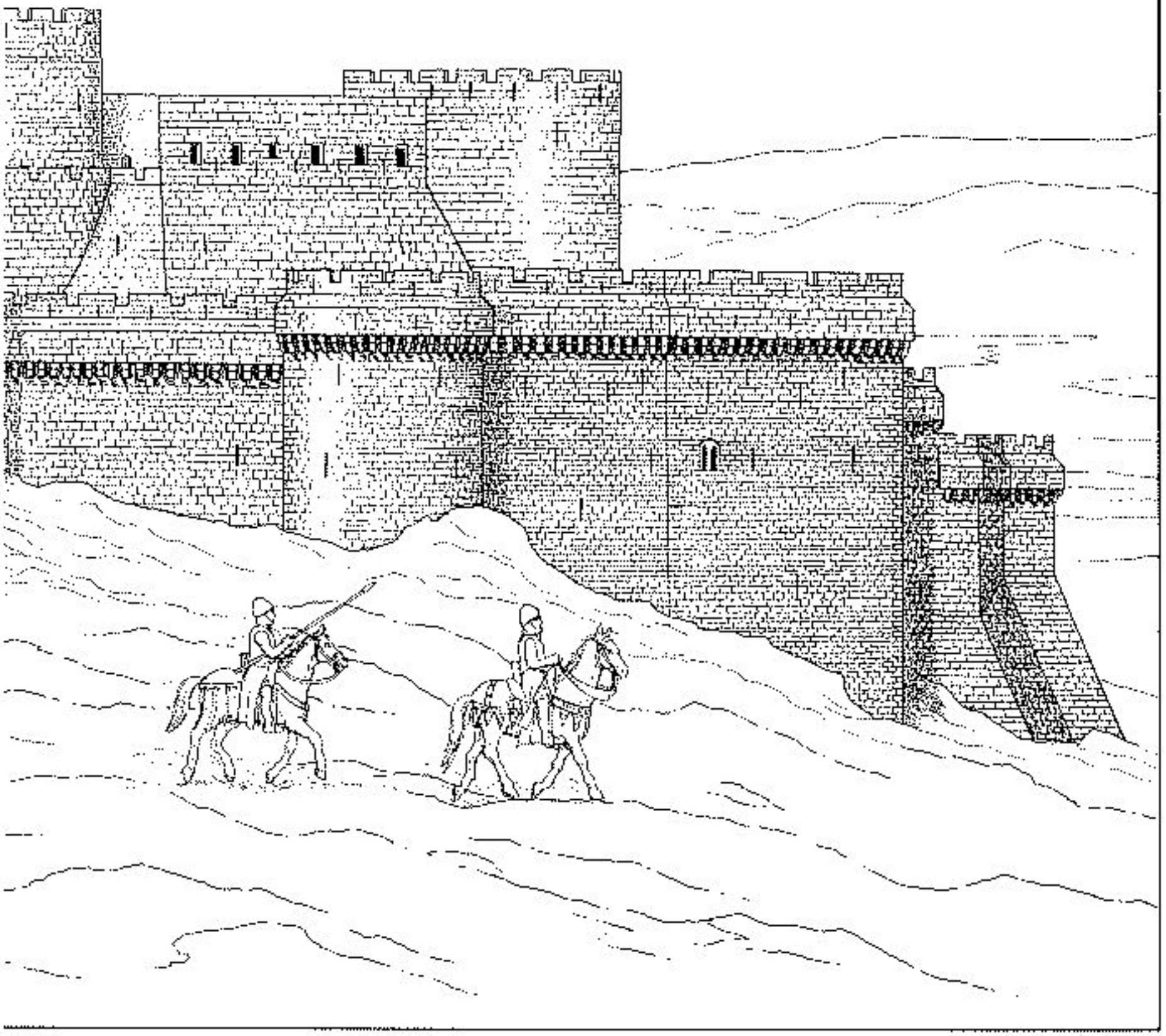


Dover Castle, Kent, England. William the Conqueror established the first castle at Dover immediately after his victory over the Saxons at Hastings in 1066. In the 1180s, Henry II greatly expanded the original works with the towered curtain wall of the inner bailey and the great Norman keep (main tower; same as donjon) shown here.

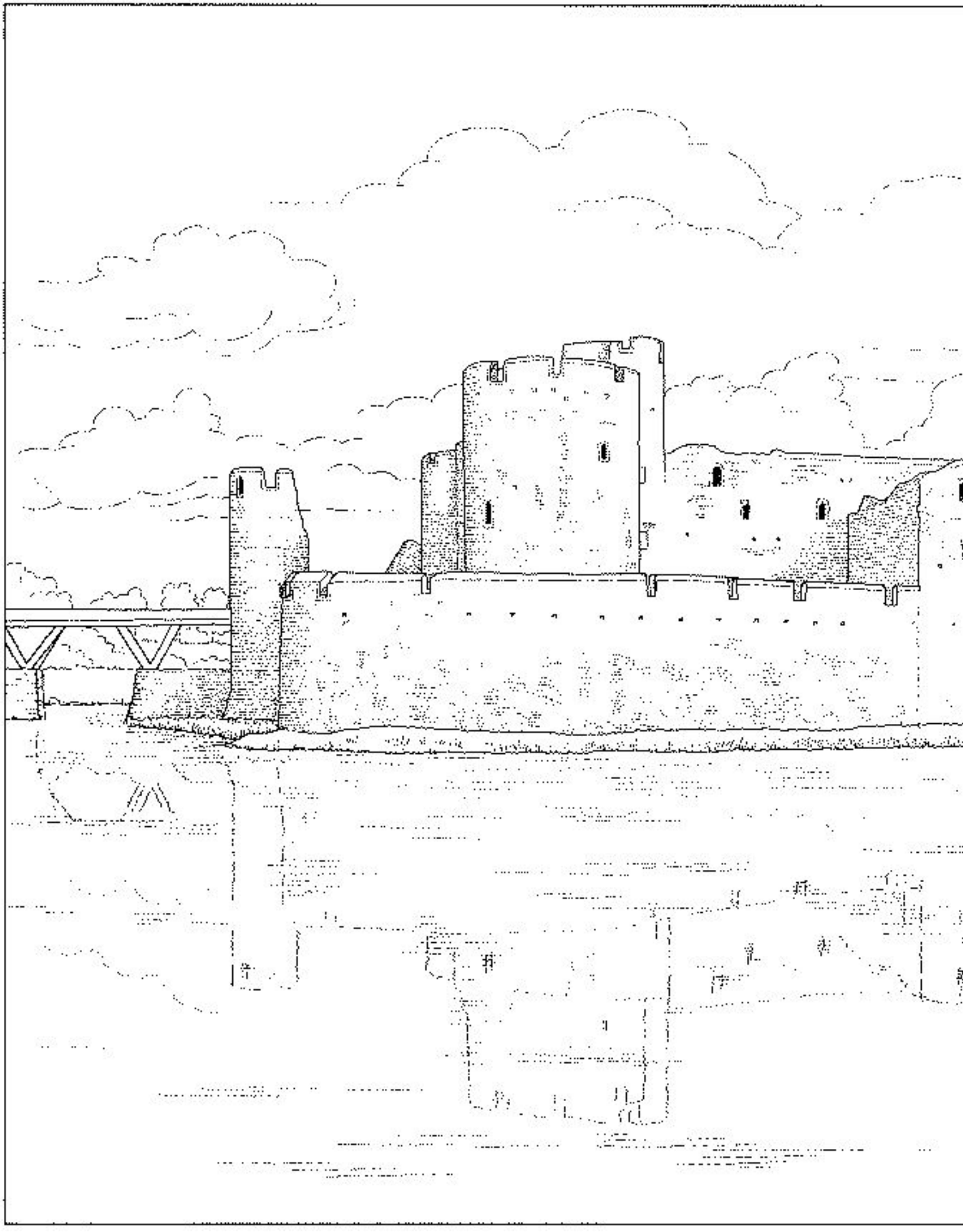


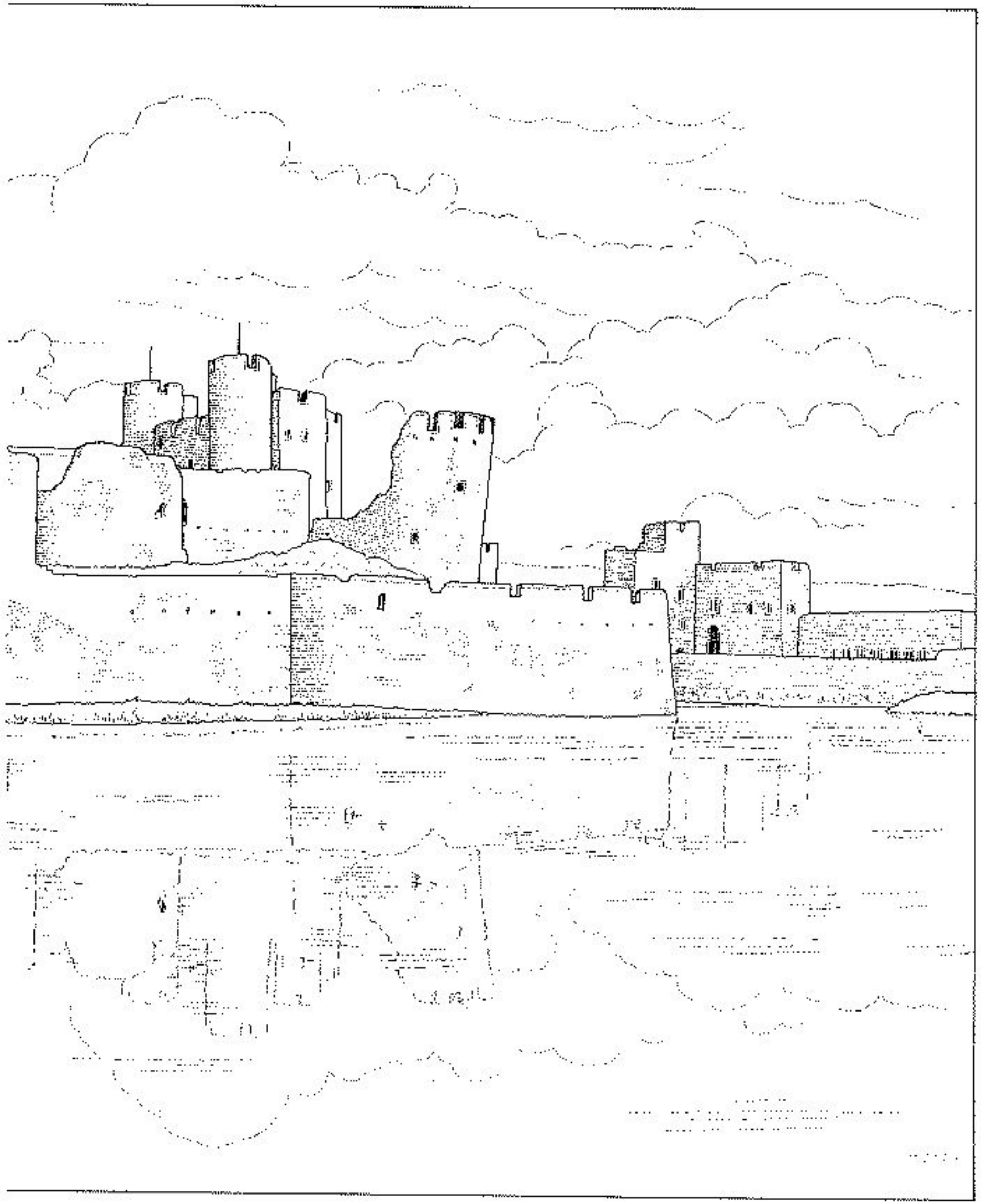
Stokesay Castle, Shropshire, England. When Lawrence of Ludlow, a wealthy merchant, bought Stokesay in 1280, it already had a small stone tower surrounded by a moat. He added a large manor house and a new tower, and he surrounded the complex with a curtain wall. The timber gallery we see today on the old tower is Elizabethan, but it probably echoes earlier hoardings.



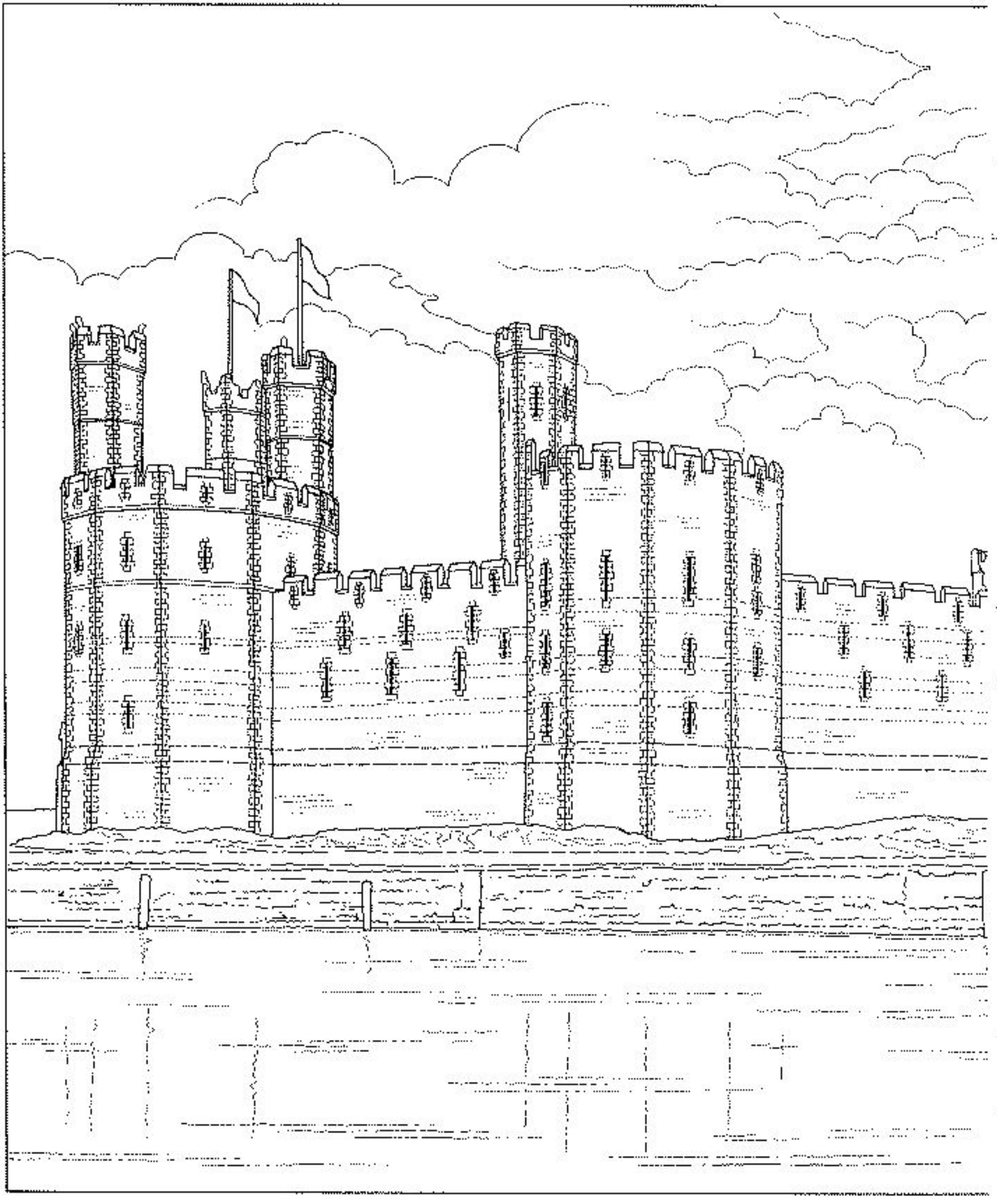


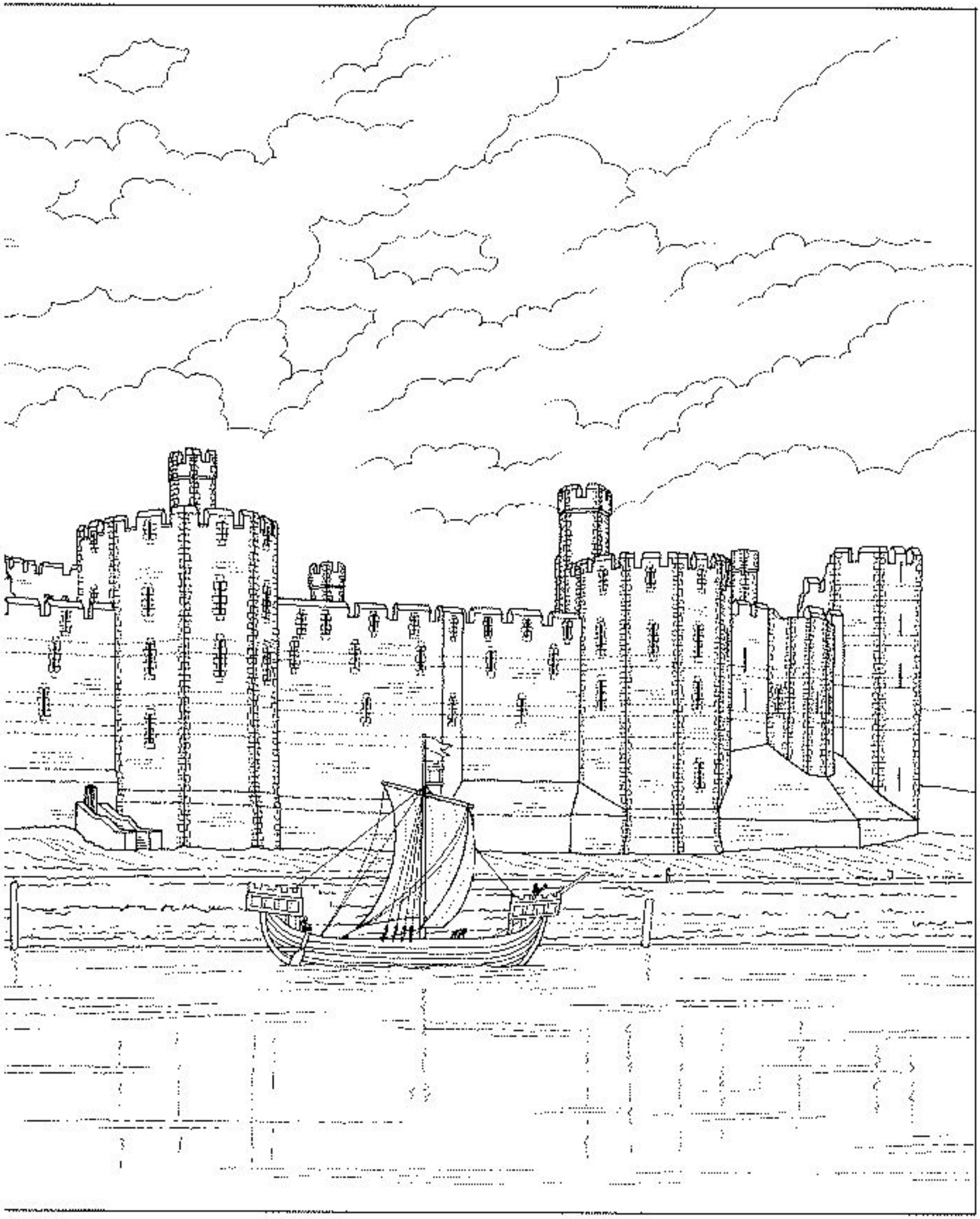
Krak des Chevaliers, Syria. Begun as a small Arab fortress in the eleventh century, the Krak was enlarged as a rectangular castle following its acquisition by the Knights of St. John (Hospitallers) in 1142. In the early thirteenth century it was surrounded by an outer curtain wall and incorporated into the massive concentric fortress that we see today. The Krak withstood many sieges before falling to the Moslems in 1271.



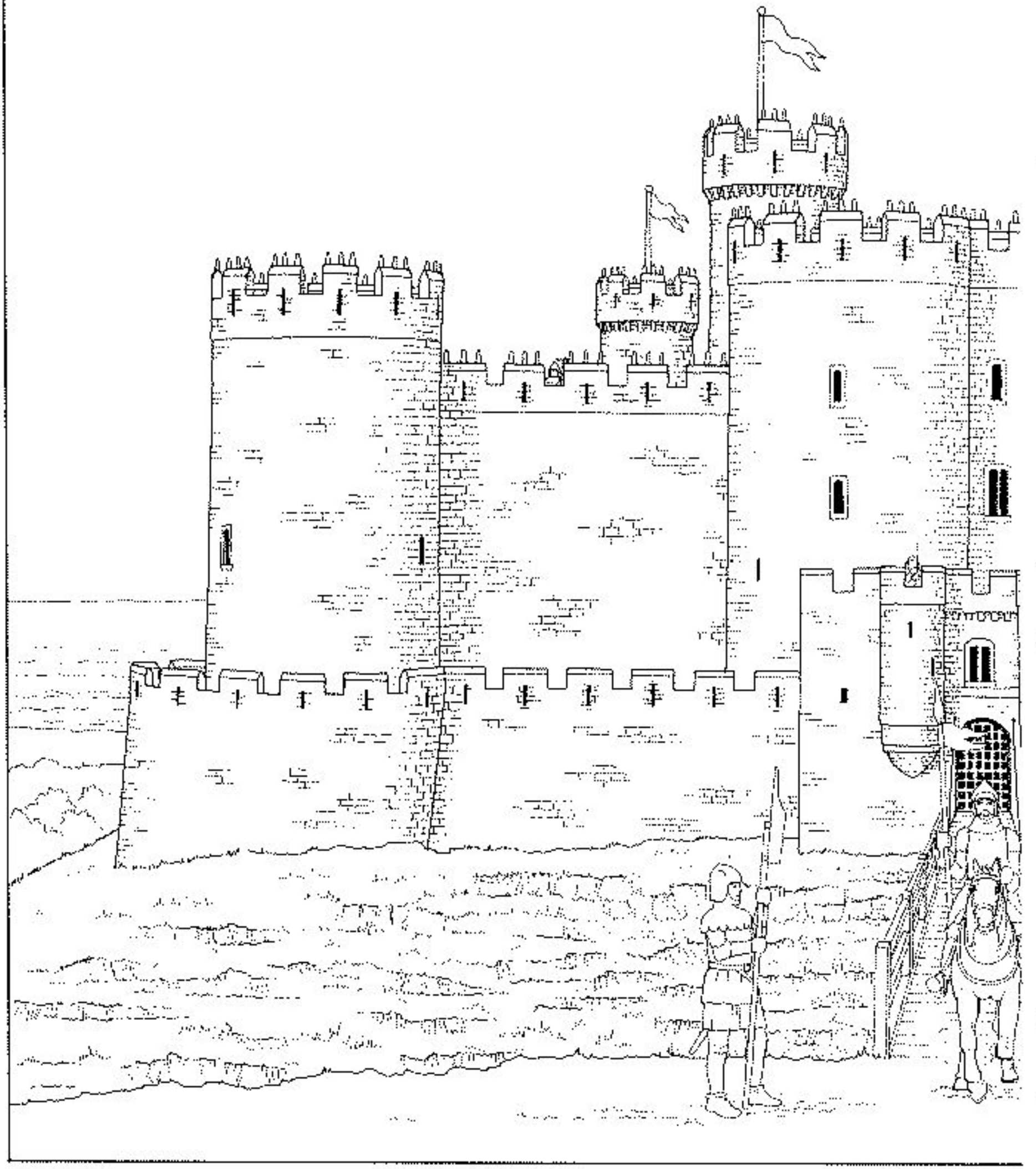


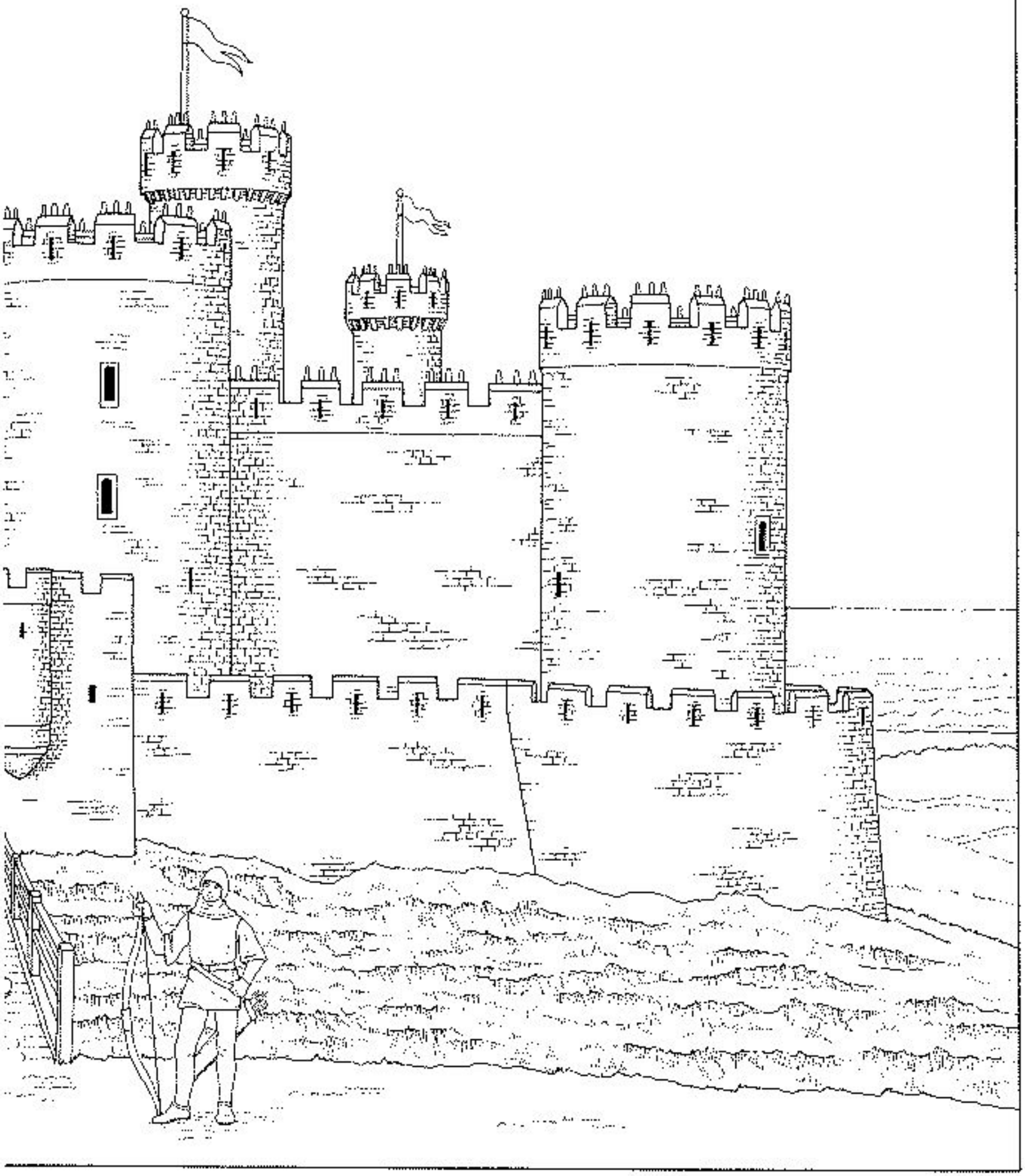
Caerphilly Castle, Glamorgan, Wales. Caerphilly was built as a baronial castle by Gilbert de Clare in the late thirteenth century. It is of concentric plan with elaborate water defenses and a massive barbican outwork (gate or bridge tower) in front of the main entrance. Hugh le Despenser, lord of Caerphilly during the reign of Edward II, was beheaded here following a successful siege by Edward's enemies.



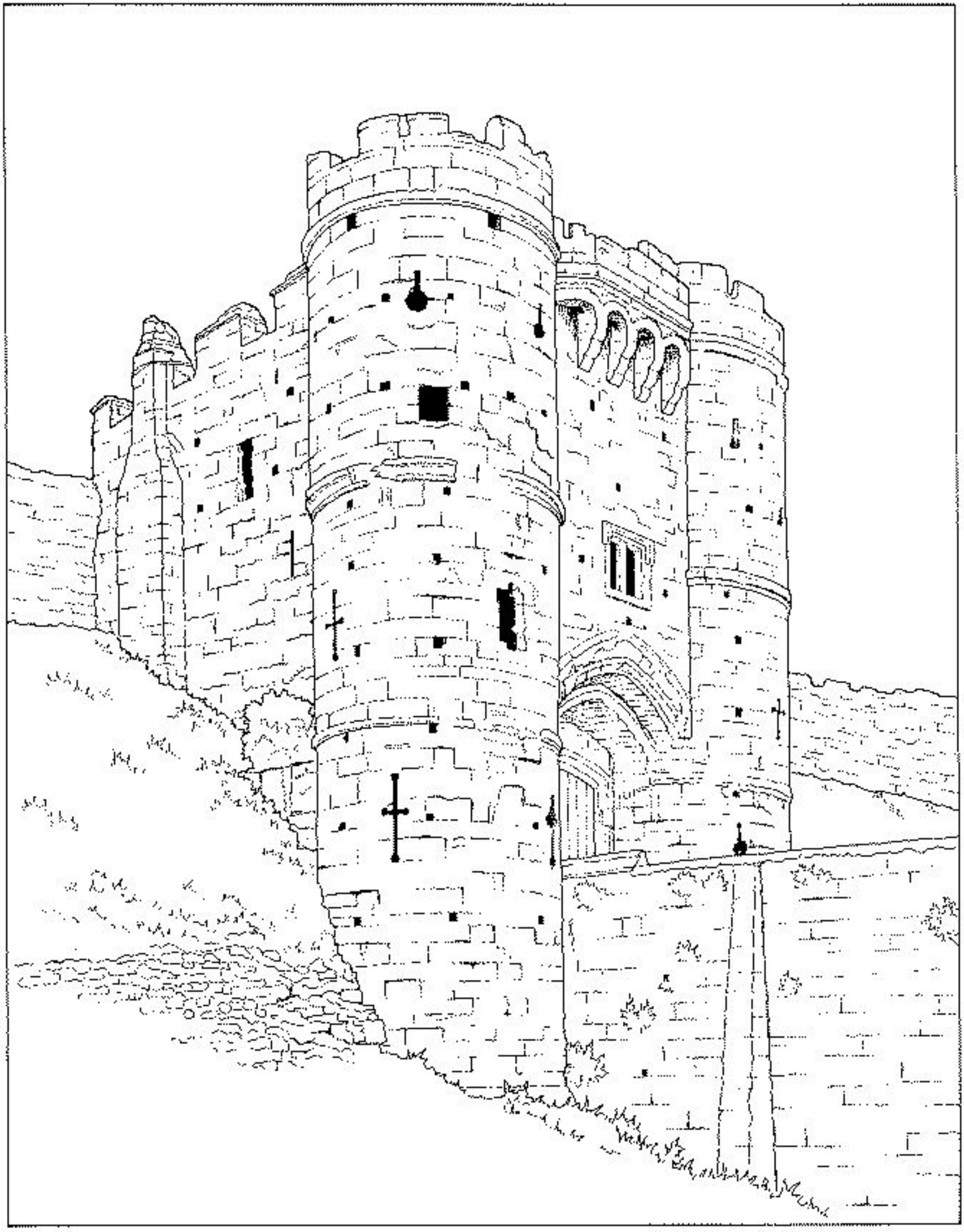


Caernarvon Castle, Gwynedd, Wales. Caernarvon was begun in 1283 by Edward I. One of a series of castles built along the Welsh coast, it was intended to be the finest and a symbol of English power. Caernarvon's polygonal towers and banded masonry are based on the Theodosian walls of Constantinople. The Eagle Tower implies Roman imperial continuity. Edward II, the first Prince of Wales, was born at Caernarvon.

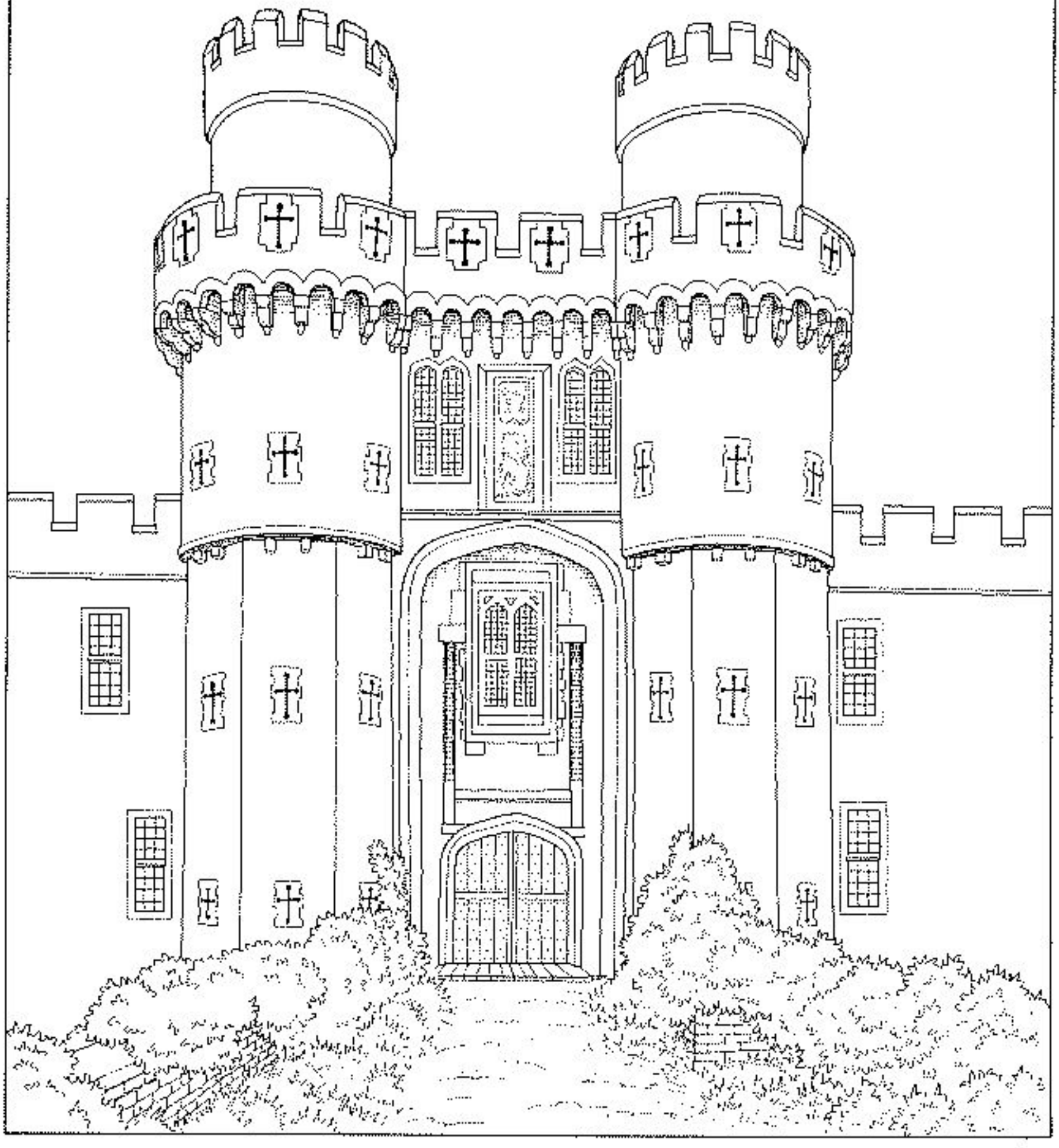




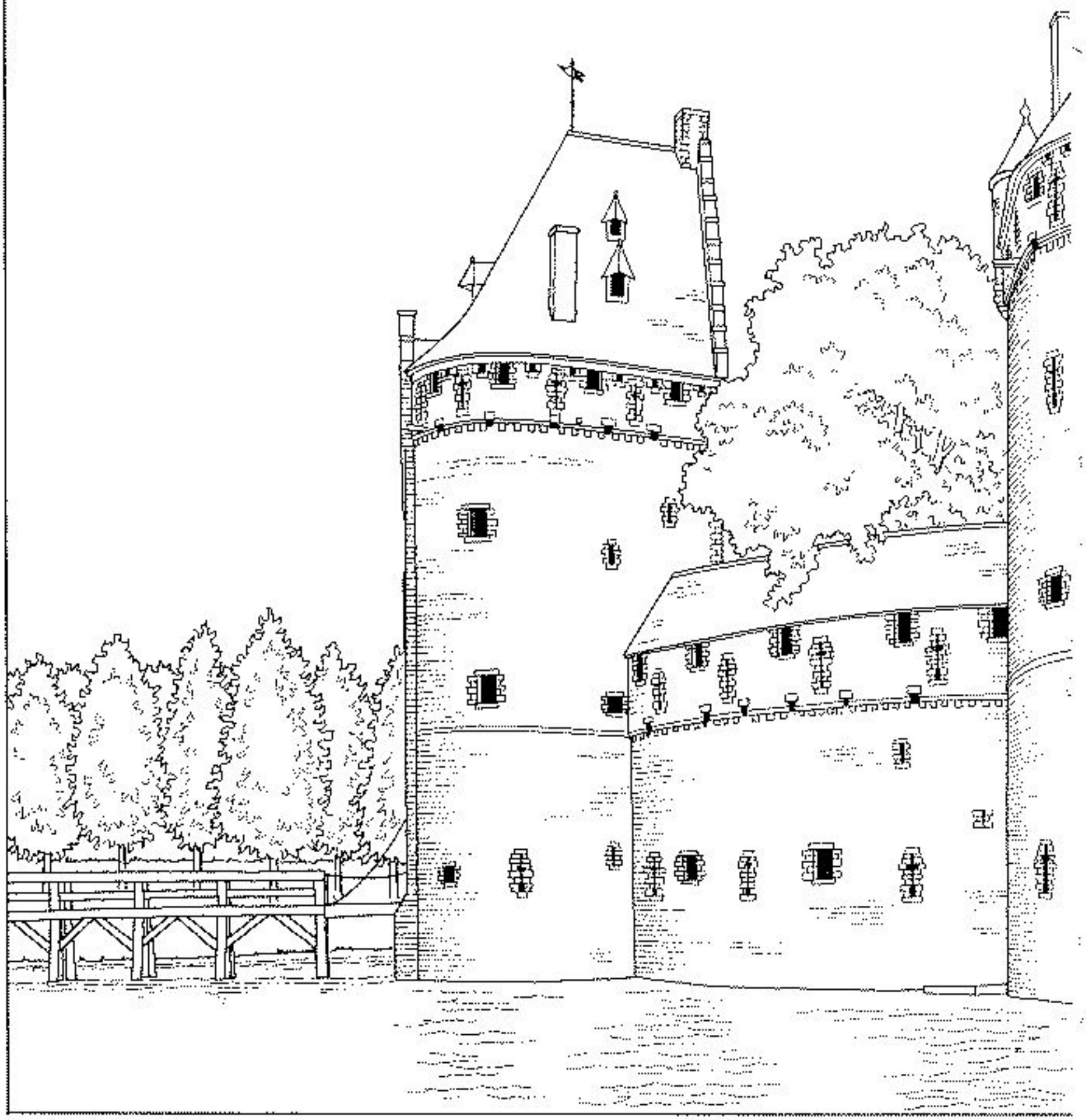
Harlech Castle, Gwynedd, Wales. This castle, built in the 1280s as part of Edward I's plan for the subjugation of Wales, is one of the finest works of Master James of Saint George. As Edward's military architect and engineer, he was responsible for the design and construction of the "King's Works" in Wales. Like Caernarvon, Conway, Beaumaris and Rhuddlan, Harlech was built as a stronghold that could be resupplied from the sea in the event of siege.

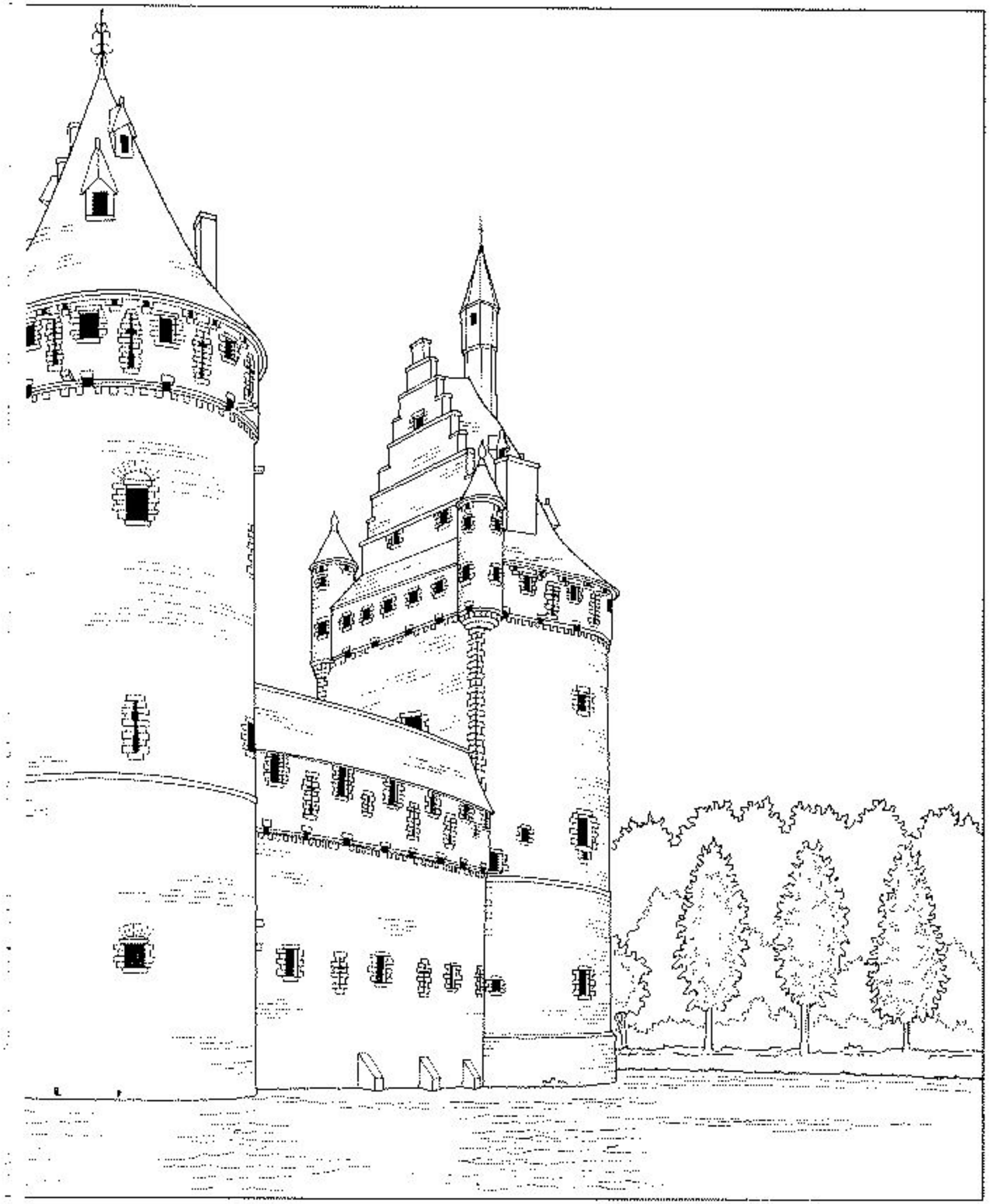


Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight, England. The outer gatehouse of Carisbrooke Castle was built in the early fourteenth century to strengthen its defenses against French raiders. There are machicolations (parapet openings for missiles) above the entryway and keyhole gunports on the upper level.

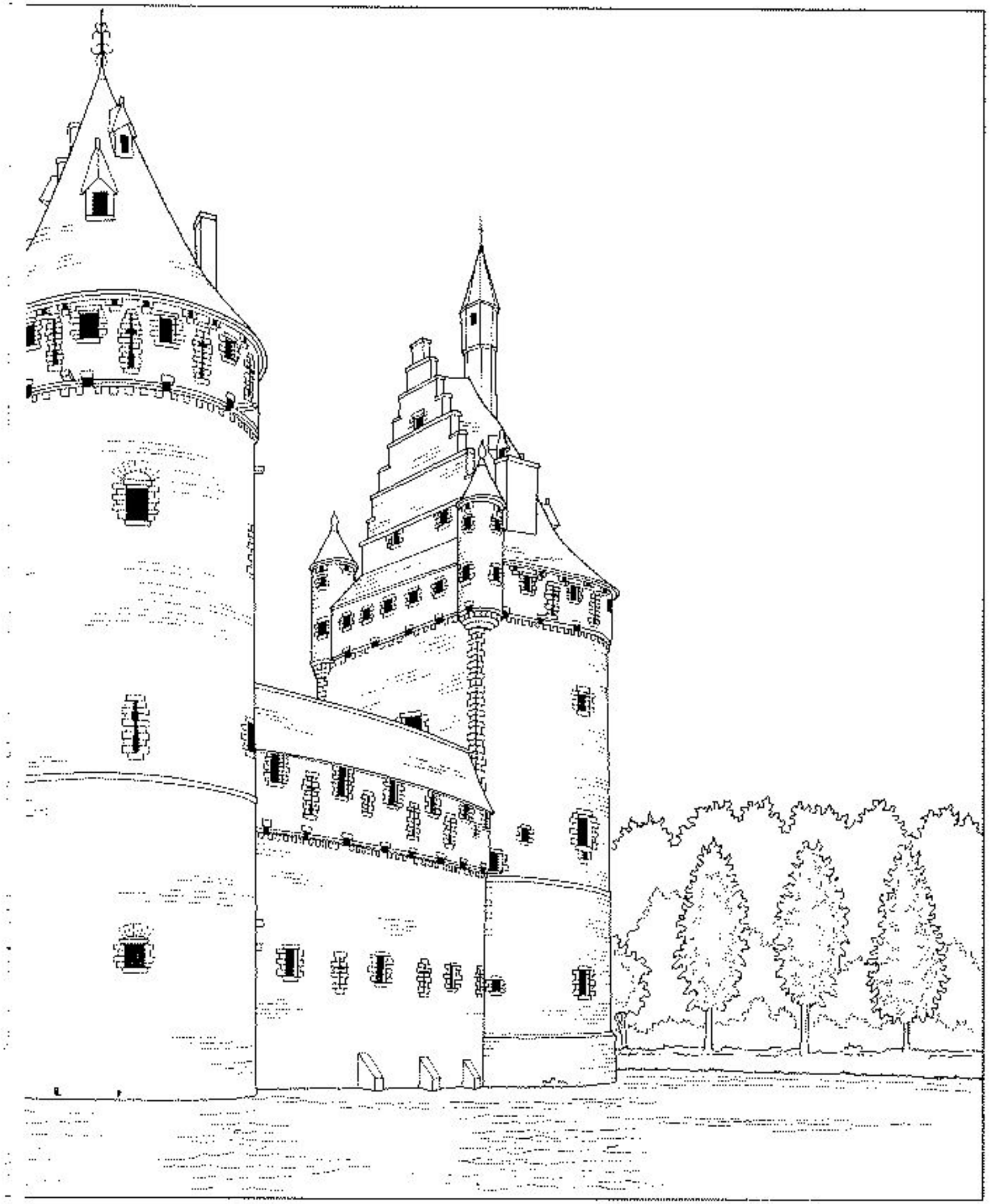


Hurstmonceaux Castle, Sussex, England. When Sir Roger Fiennes returned from the French Wars in the 1440s, he built his fortified manor at Hurstmonceaux. Its construction is of brick with stone trim and decoration.





Beersel Castle, Belgium. This moated castle was begun around 1300. It fell twice to sieges during the subsequent revolt of the towns and suffered heavy damage. In 1491 it was rebuilt, and the three towers were added. These are rounded on the exterior and have Flemish stepped gables facing the courtyard. Beersel is constructed of brick, as are many other castles in the Low Countries, where stone is scarce.



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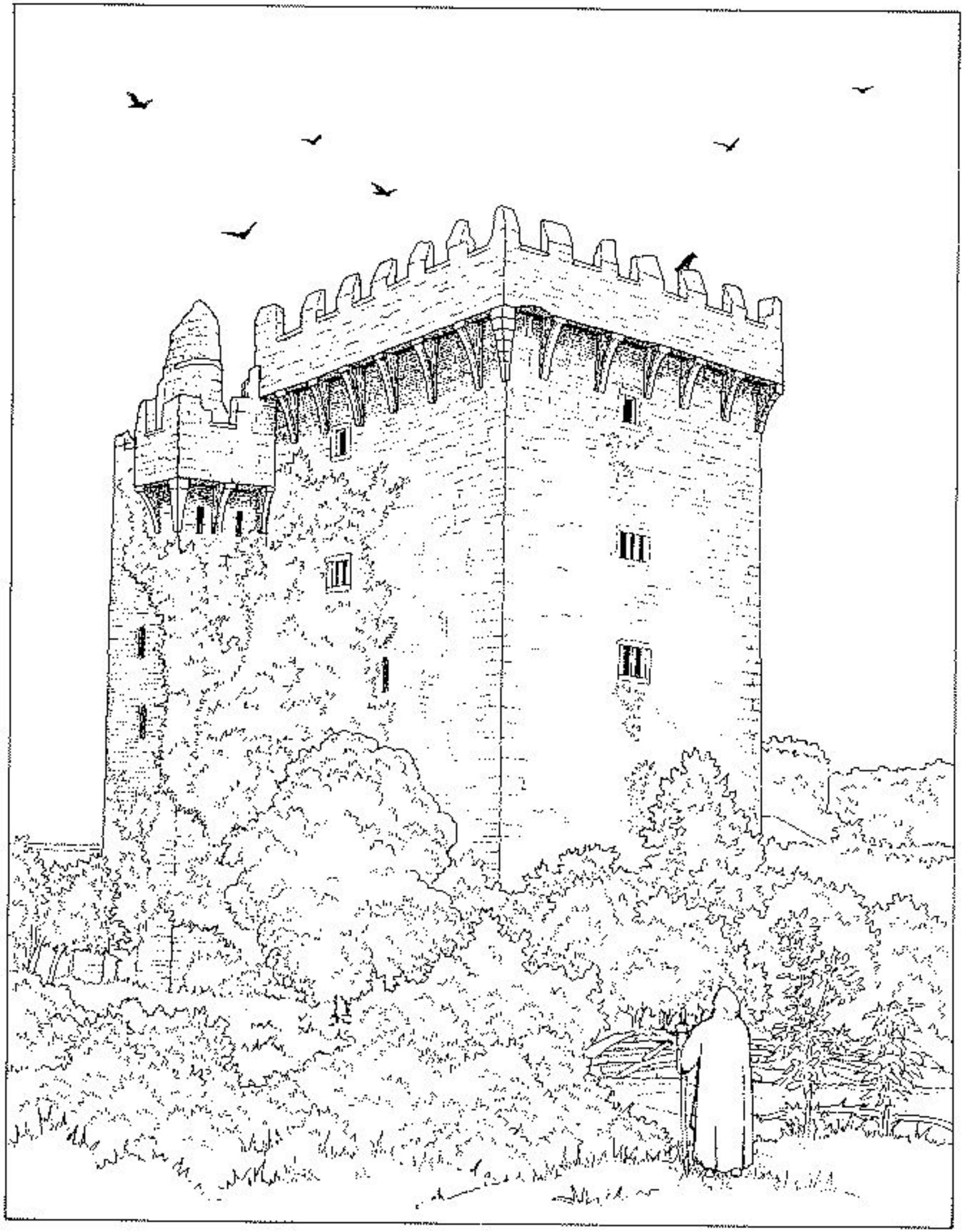
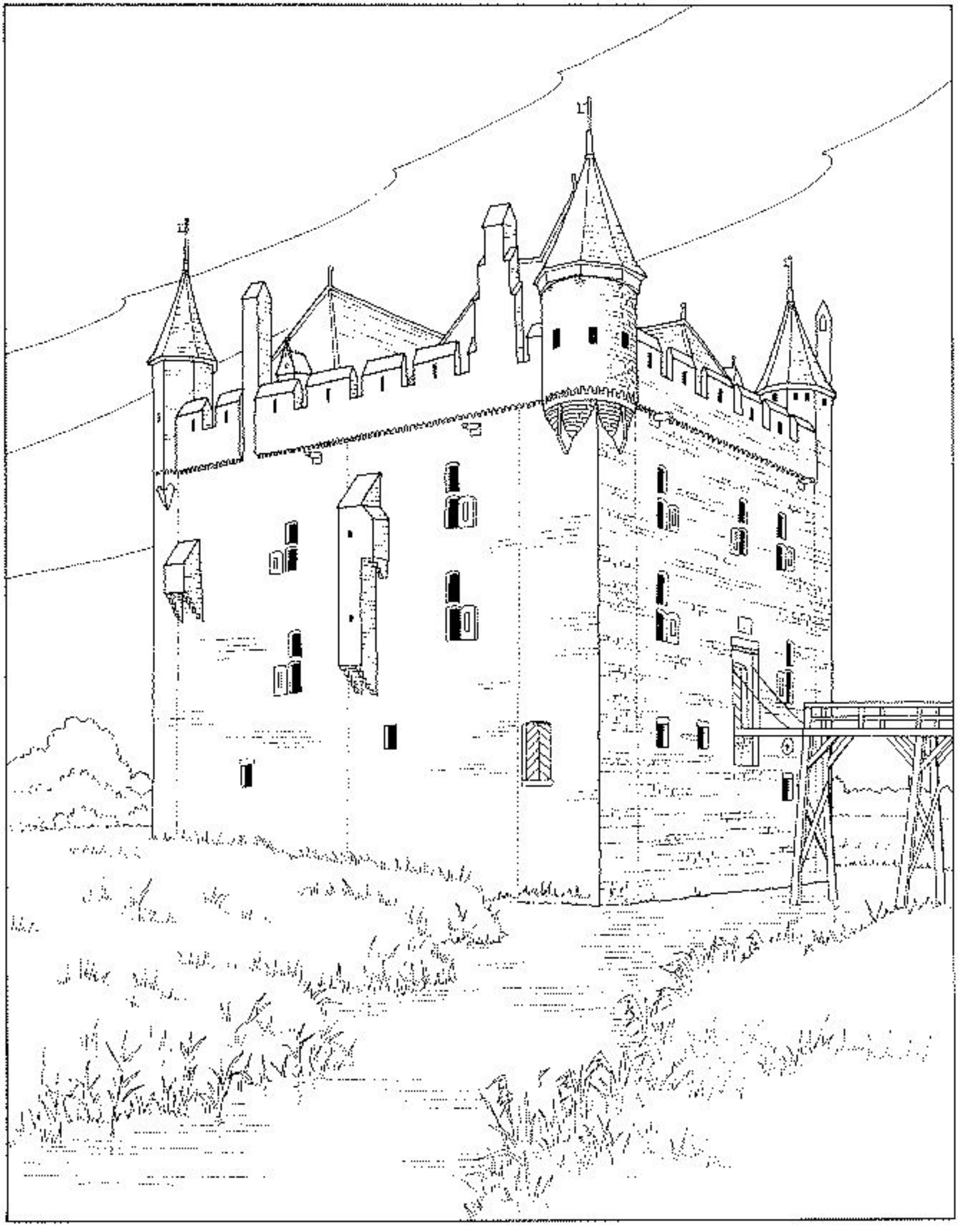
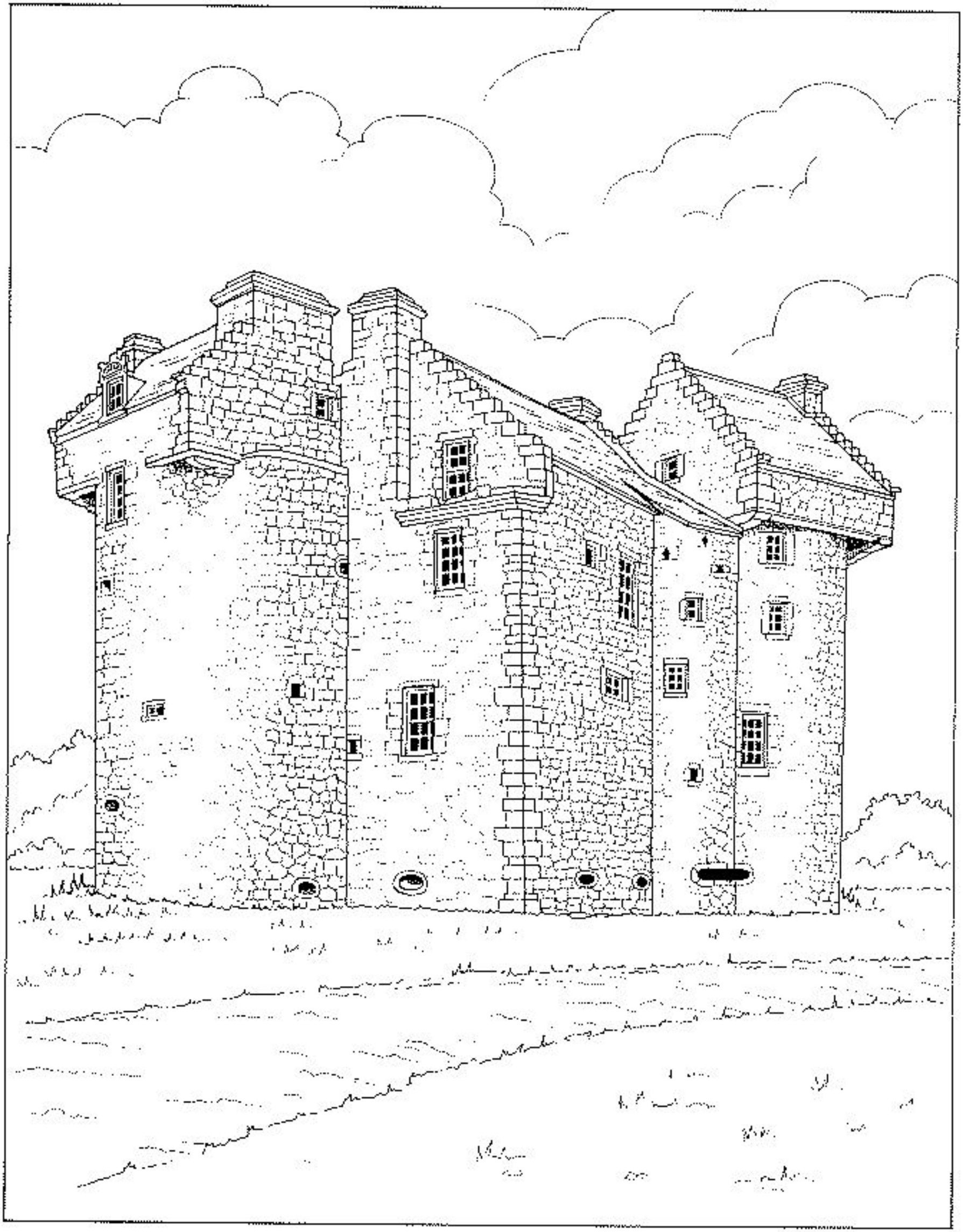


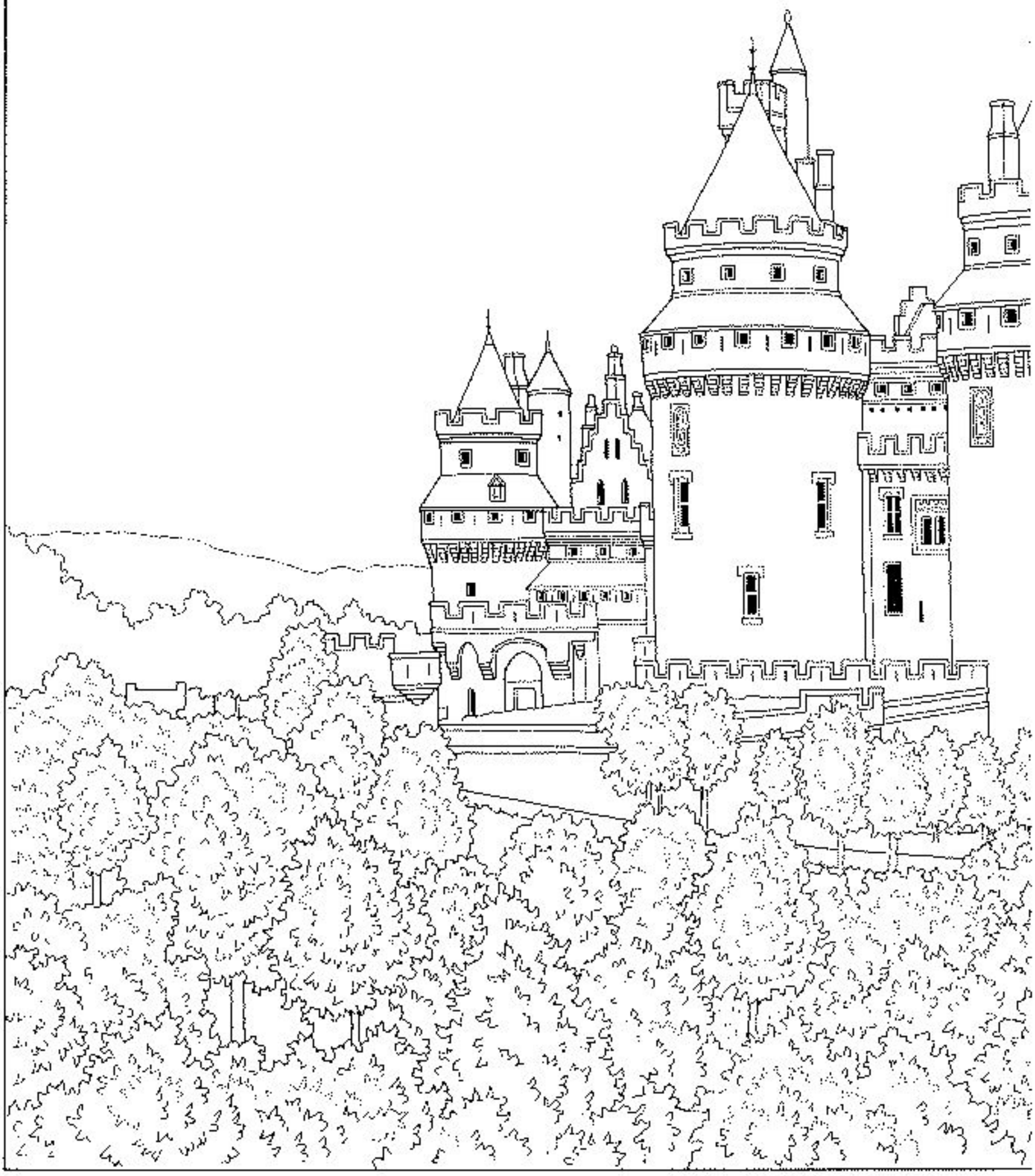
Blarney Castle, Cork, Ireland. This Irish castle, built in 1446 by Cormac MacCarthy, is the site of the famous Blarney Stone. The stone is located just below the battlements (defensive parapets with openings). If kissed—which can only be done by leaning far out with head downward—it is said to give the gift of eloquence ("blarney"). Fine machicolations protect the walls.

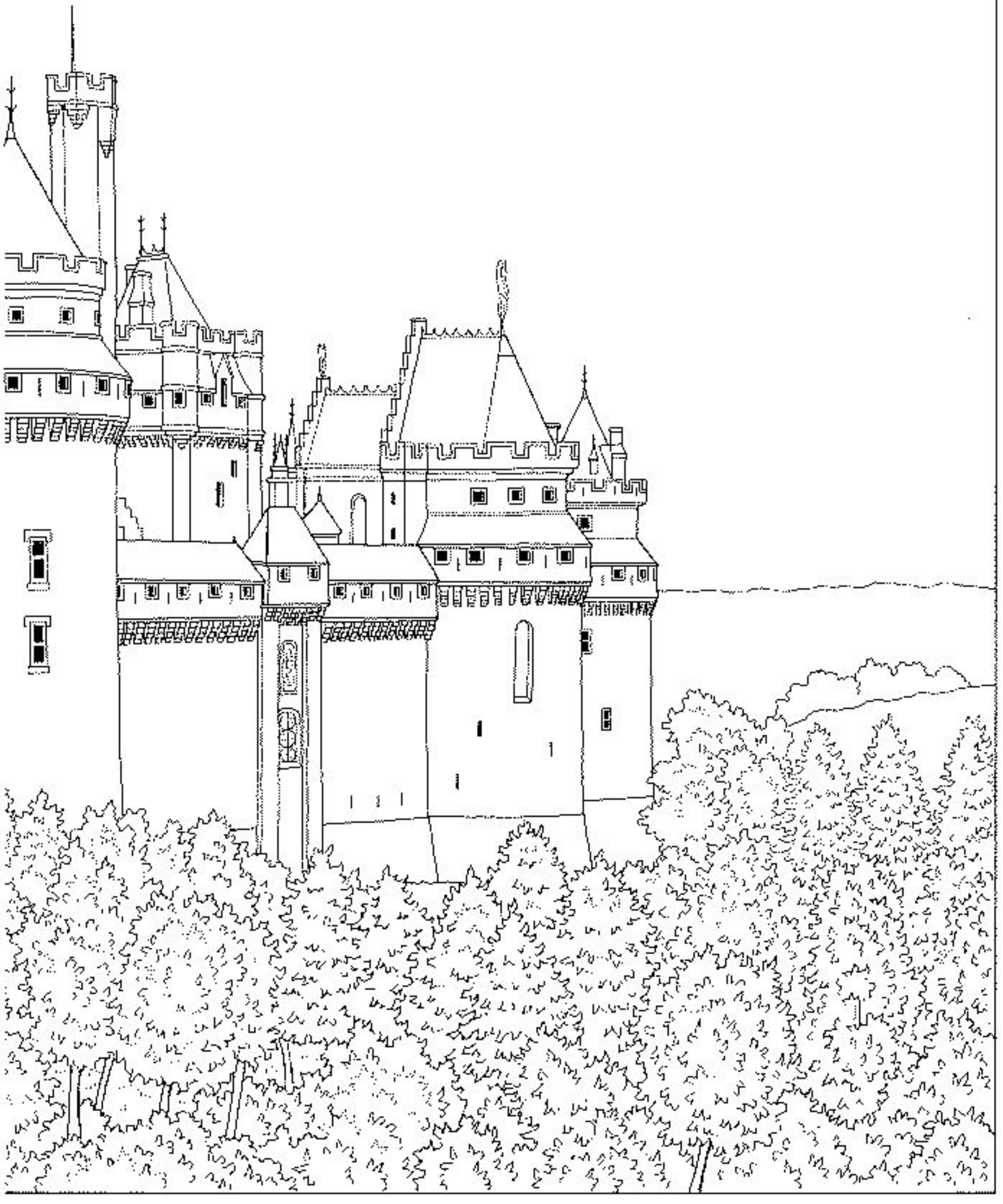


Doornenburg Castle, Holland. In the flat countryside of the Low Countries, watercourses offered the only natural protection. The keep at Doornenburg, built in the early fifteenth century, was separated from the bailey by a moat which could only be crossed by a wooden ramp

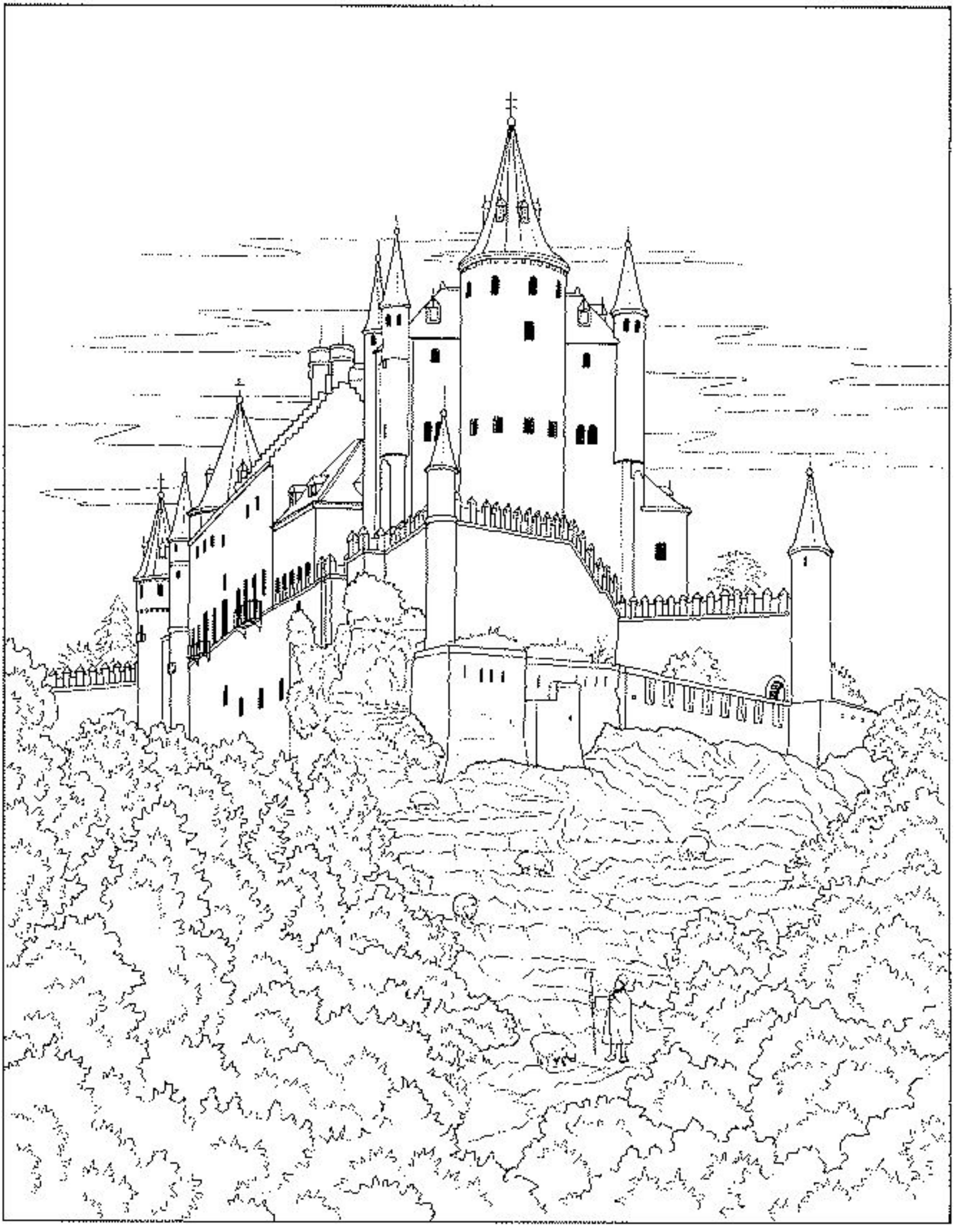


Claypotts, Dundee, Scotland. Scottish tower houses of the sixteenth century were designed primarily as private houses, but with defenses to guard against the constant threat of attack. They were tall, narrow buildings designed in the shape of an L or a Z. The staggered towers allowed all walls to be protected by gunfire from ports on the ground floor. Claypotts was built on the Z plan between 1569 and 1588.

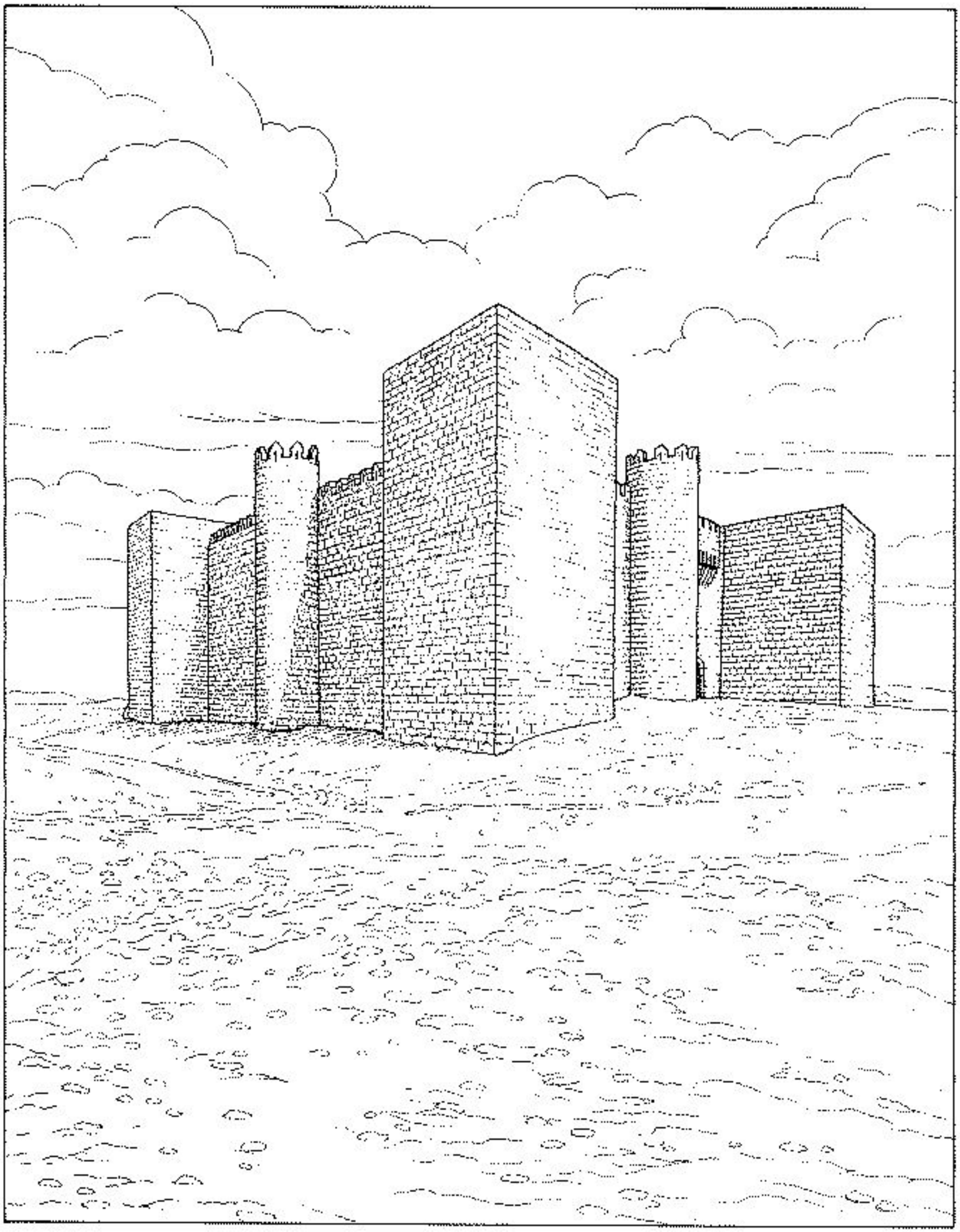




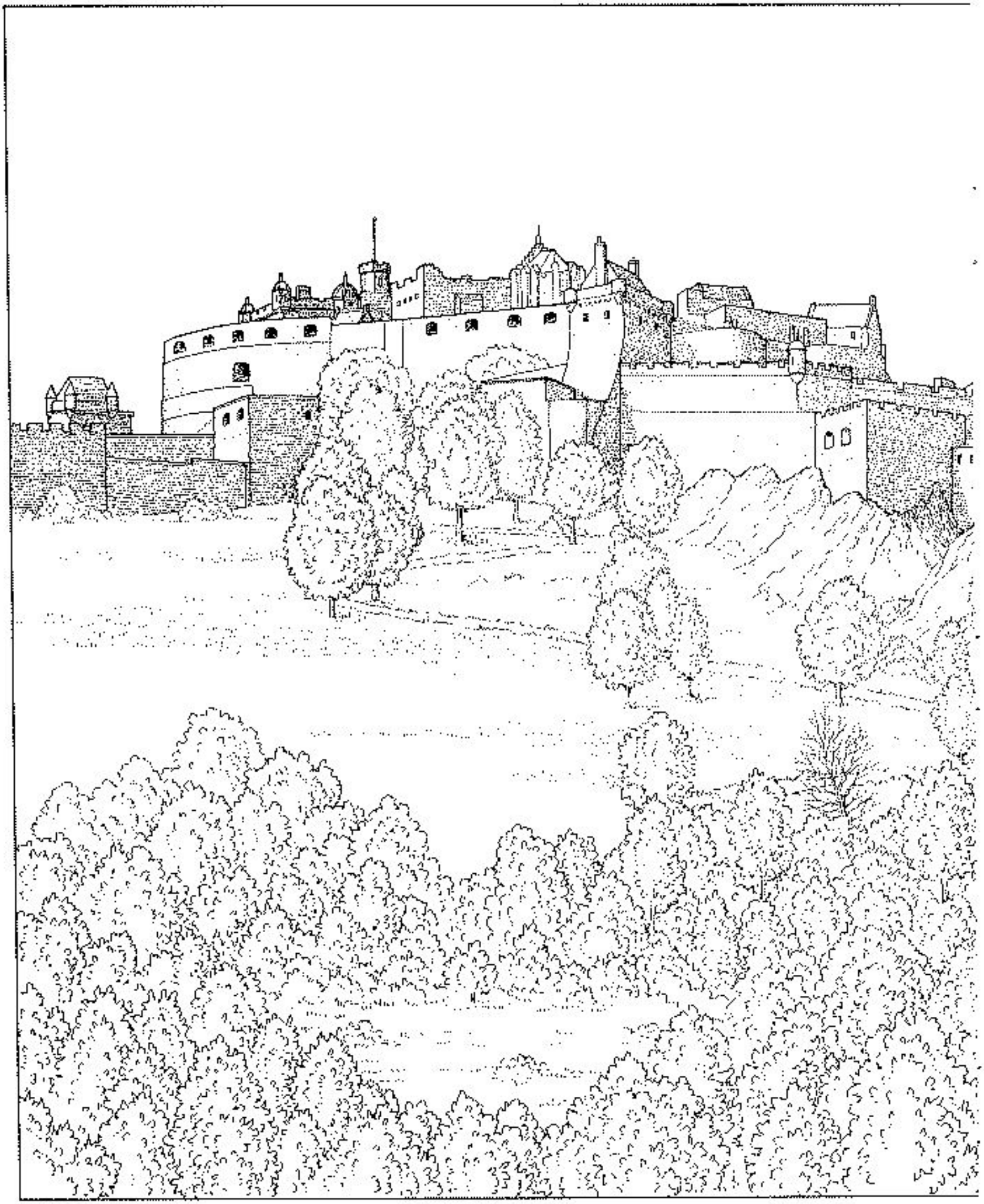
Château de Pierrefonds, Oise, France. This romantic feudal château was built by Louis d'Orléans between 1390 and 1400. It is surrounded by a continuous covered wall with projecting stone machicolations. The interior residential quarters are separated from the fortifications. In the nineteenth century the medievalist and architect Eugène-Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc restored Pierrefonds as a fantasy for Napoleon III.

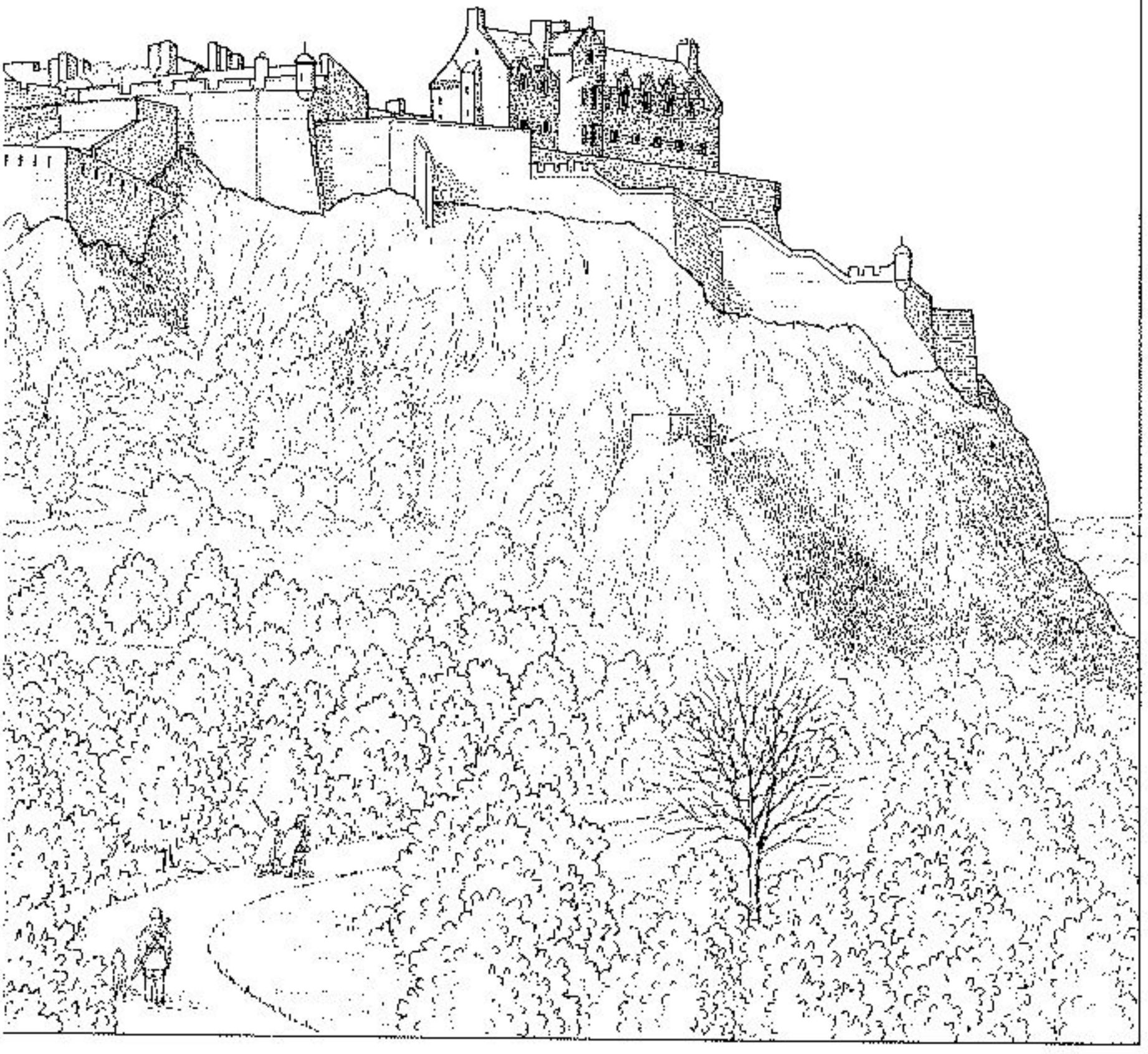


Alcázar, Segovia, Spain. Located on a spur of high rock between two rivers, the Alcázar (meaning fortress or palace) commands an excellent view of the surrounding countryside. Although begun in the eleventh century, it was adopted as a royal palace and greatly expanded in the early fifteenth century.

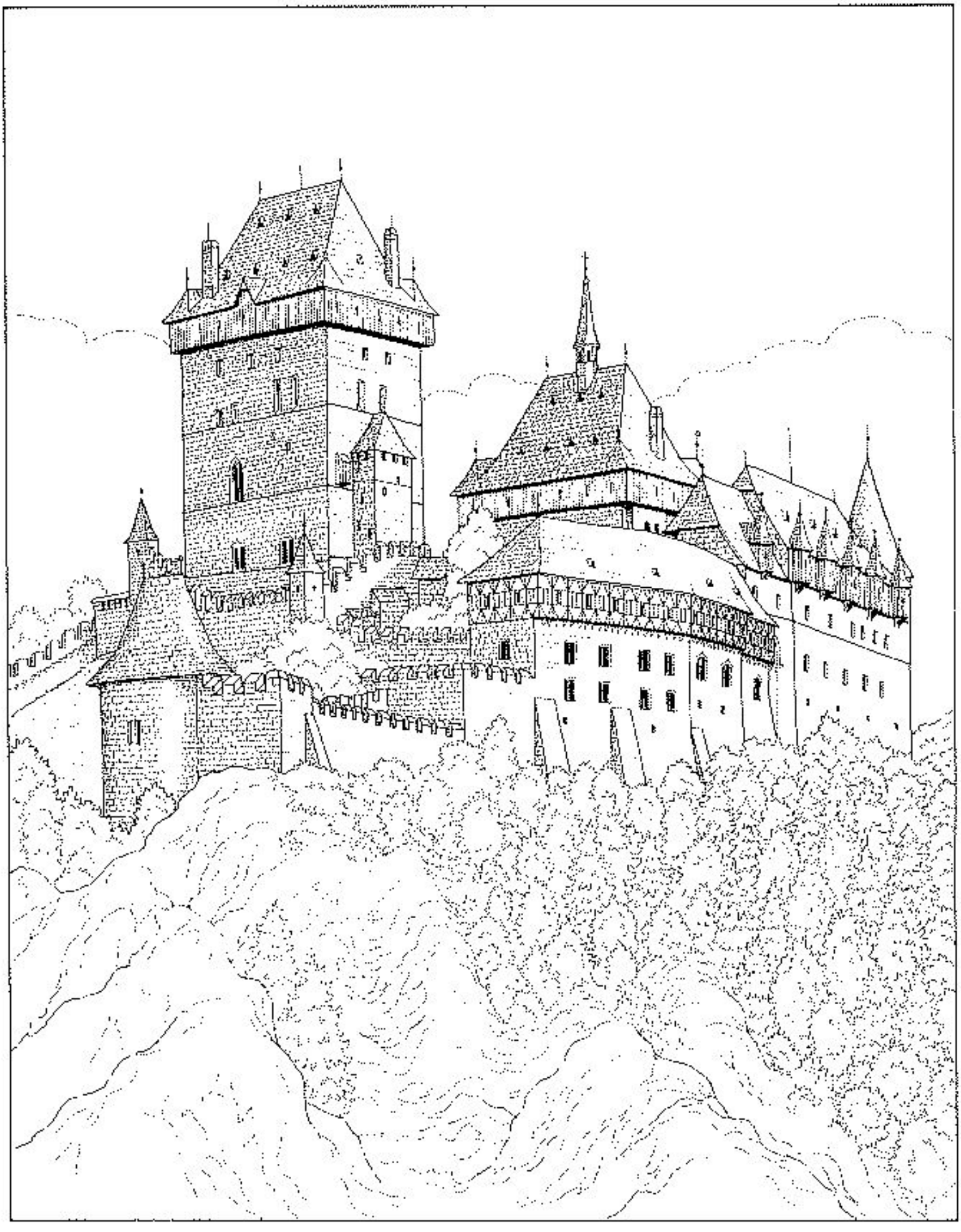


Montealegre, Spain. Built in the early fifteenth century, Montealegre, in southeastern Spain, is a beautifully simple castle based on a trapezoidal ground plan. The slender round wall towers offer a subtle contrast to the massive square corner towers. This castle was exceptionally strong and withstood many assaults and sieges.





Edinburgh Castle, Scotland. Edinburgh Castle has played as central a role in the history of Scotland as has the Tower of London in English history. Its site, on a rock rising 300 feet above the city, has been fought over for more than 2,000 years. Edinburgh's buildings have been repeatedly battered, razed and restored. Most of the present castle dates from the sixteenth century and after. In 1566 Mary Queen of Scots gave birth to the future James I (VI of Scotland) within this castle.



Karlštejn Castle, Czechoslovakia. This beautifully sited castle was begun in 1348 by Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV. The high walls of its towers are defended by timber hoardings. Because of its strength, Karlštejn served as a repository for the crown jewels.